The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JANUARY 21, 1933

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Hullabaloo Over the Democratic Tax Plan

IF YOU WANT TO TICKLE a volcano or start an avalanche or blast a hole in the dam, you might first get a word of advice on the consequences of such actions from experienced performers.

Ask the Democrats—they know!

That is, the Democratic Congressional leaders do. Innocently enough, they met with President-elect Roosevelt in his New York home, supposedly to iron out a legislative program for the remainder of the short session. They issued a statement.

And what happened?

It needs a triply tangled metaphor to tell it. That little statement of theirs on balancing the budget, to be done partly by a big jump in income-tax rates, started an avalanche of words. It sent the volcano into an eruption of statements. It blasted a hole in the dam and flooded the country with language, oral and printed, violent and more violent, pro and con.

Irony of Fate

—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

"SOAK the little fellow!"

That's what their tax plan means, shouts an angry chorus.

"They've remembered the forgotten man and they're making him walk the taxation plank."

"Is that so? Then—hurrah!" This from those who believe that when the tax base is broadened, when nearly everybody is made to feel the pinch of the income levy, the yell of protest will be so loud and persistent that even Congress will hear it and be forced to cut expenses.

But this is only one phase of the fight started by the Democratic statement. How to balance the budget? When to balance the budget? What to do if the beer bill fails? Attacks on Mr. Roosevelt for failing to lead. Praise of Mr. Roosevelt for doing everything he can be expected to do before actually taking office. Disagreement over how much the deficit will be. A great hullabaloo over the sales tax, which Mr. Roosevelt disapproves.

The battle roars on many fronts. Politicians, editors, and business men are tangled up in the general mêlée, and there are side-line fights galore.

In the midst of all this commotion is the proverbial innocent bystander, John J. Citizen, expectant, fearful, waiting to see if he is to be hit in the face by a bigger income tax or clipt from behind by a sales tax, or—sweet, incredible dream!—permitted to escape. His one slim chance for escape, it seems, is that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to slash government expenses enough to render new taxation unnecessary.

If Mr. Citizen is confused by all the puzzling developments and bewildering arguments resulting from the Democratic conference, he need not grow morose and begin thinking that he is not quite bright. Nobody, it seems, really knows what it is all about. Let the self-doubting be cheered by glancing at this statement from the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.):

"If anything was agreed upon, as to budget balancing, between President-elect Roosevelt and Democratic Congress leaders in that New York Conference, developments since have indicated there is no agreement on what the agreement was.

"The whole question is once more—or perhaps the word is still—up in the air."

SO violent and wide-spread was the protest against the proposal for a stiff increase in income-tax rates that the Republicans charge the Democrats with sending up a trial balloon. However, some of the Democrats assert that their program was "misunderstood," and that the income-tax jump would be made only as "a last resort." At the same time there are strong intimations in the press that this extra levy may be found necessary.

But before going into all the diverse developments kicked up by the Democratic program, let us first see what that program was. Speaker Garner, one of the conferees with Mr. Roosevelt, explained it, and as he is quoted in the press, the conference took the deficit as estimated by President Hoover when he sent the budget to Congress—$492,000,000, not including any reduction of the public debt.

To meet this deficit, the Democrats proposed to cut another $100,000,000 out of the budget, to reenact the gasoline tax to raise $137,000,000, to enact a beer tax to bring in $125,000,000, and to levy other taxes to the extent of $130,000,000 to $150,000,000. In that last item is the cause of the flare-up.

For "we probably will do this," Speaker Garner is quoted, "by lowering the exemptions on the incomes of married persons from $2,500 to $2,000 and by increasing the normal tax rates from 4 and 8 per cent. to 6 and 12 per cent." It also was said that the exemption might be dropt to catch the unmarried person earning more than $1,000 a year.

Then the thunder rolled, and confusing developments and contradictory statements followed fast.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary,* 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Volume 115, Number 3, Whole Number 2231. Subscription Price $4.00 per year.

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"The speed with which Congress backed away from the proposal was wonderful to behold," says Elliott Thurston, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.). "It threatened a storm of disapproval from all parts of the country. In fact, it was so unpopular that Republican leaders suspected it of being a 'trial balloon.'"

The immediate reaction in Congress, says the correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), "varied from differences of opinion which verged on confusion in the Democratic high command to signs of outright revolt against the program voiced by certain Democratic groups, the Progressives, and Republicans in both the House and the Senate."

"The new Democratic motto is 'Soak the poor,'" declared

Practising for the Presidential Ball
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette."

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican floor leader. "Last session it was 'Soak the rich,' but they found there were no big incomes left to soak, and now they propose to load everything onto the small income-tax payer."

"It looks," declared Senator William H. King, Utah Democrat, "as if the Democrats in Congress have not the courage and stamina to fulfil the platform pledges and to make the promised 25 per cent. reduction of expenditures which would save $1,000,000,000."

BUT "the statement has been misunderstood," said Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor-leader, "if it is construed as meaning we rushed back here to bring out a tax bill." Such a bill, he said, would be adopted only as "a last resort," and he did not believe it would be necessary.

Agreeing with this, Speaker Garner said he had a plan of his own for balancing the budget, which would be "less painful," but he did not divulge it.

As for Mr. Roosevelt, reporters who interviewed him said he made it clear that the income-tax proposal had come from the Congressional leaders. At the same time he let it be known that he had not disapproved the plan, as he had the general sales tax. Some observers thought it significant that Senator Walsh of Montana backed the income-tax proposal after visiting Mr. Roosevelt at his home.

Attacking Mr Roosevelt as "a commander in hiding" for "retiring himself behind a wall of detachment in the rôle of unofficial observer," the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) asks, "Is this the sort of leadership to which his party must look forward in facing the essentially painful task of trimming the Government's expenditures and increasing its income?"

As the Washington tempest began to wane, the situation seemed to be simmering down to a decision by Democratic leaders to delay all tax measures until the Democratic economy program is enacted. This was expected to mean that an extra session is unavoidable. First, the Democrats want to see whether President Hoover will veto the beer bill. Meanwhile, they are going ahead with plans to give the incoming President power for drastic reorganization to cut expenses.

AND so, nobody knows just what is to be done. Will the income-tax rates be jumped after all? Many observers think it is a choice between that and the general sales tax. Before turning to the editorial comment on the general tax situation, one can find plenty of interesting information in a Republican analysis which shows that under the Democratic income-tax plan the burden on the householder would be about five times as great as the burden of the sales tax recommended by the Administration.

This we are told by Representative Bacon of New York, who prepared a comparison for the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) after consultation with Treasury experts. He says:

"It is interesting to compare the reported proposal of President-elect Roosevelt to balance the budget by broadening the base of the income tax with the Administration proposal of a 2¼ per cent. sales tax, with particular reference to incomes of $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000 a year.

"Under the 1932 revenue act, a married man with one dependent, having an income of $3,000, pays $4 a year tax under the alleged Roosevelt proposal he would be assessed $32 additional, or a total of $36.

"Under the present law a man with an income of $4,000, with one dependent, pays $44 tax; under the Roosevelt proposal he would be asked to pay $52 additional, or a total of $96 tax. Similarly, a man with $5,000 income now pays $84 tax; under the Democratic proposal, this man would have his tax stept up to $156, or an increase of $72.

"Assuming that these three individuals were confronted with a 2¼ per cent. sales tax, instead of the Roosevelt proposal, how would they fare in comparison? The $3,000 man would pay a tax of $11.82, if one-half of the sales tax was passed on to the consumer, and $23.63 if the entire tax was passed on to him. The $4,000 man would pay $15.75, if one-half was passed on by the manufacturer, and $31.50 if the entire amount is passed on. The man with an income of $5,000 would pay $19.69 as a possible minimum, and $39.38 as a maximum.

"A comparison reveals that the man with the moderate income is put at a tremendous disadvantage under the alleged Roosevelt plan as against the manufacturers excise tax of 2¼ per cent.

"Under the Roosevelt plan the savings to him under the sales tax would go to the Government in taxes, and therefore both the consumer and the manufacturer suffer.

"It is pretty well agreed that only half of an average income would be subject to the sales tax. And even this is a high estimate, as the sales tax category, of course, leaves out rent and essential and necessary foodstuffs, whether manufactured or not.

"From a budget-balancing view-point, the net effect of the alleged Roosevelt plan is sharply unfavorable in comparison with what a sales tax would accomplish. Those who have put it forward estimate that it will bring $150,000,000 additional into the Federal Treasury, whereas the sales tax would bring $350,000,000, and do a better job all around."

Turning now to the press comment, we find the editors of the country blazing away from every conceivable angle. In general, tho, they turn their fire on either the proposed income-tax increase or the sales tax. About the only point of agreement is that, however it is done, the budget must be balanced. But even on this point some dissent.

"To balance the budget heroically," says the Harrisburg *Patriot* (Ind. Dem.), striking the common note, "is an obligation

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the Democrats can not evade in the face of a pledge to the nation's voters and as a duty to the nation itself."

Speaking for a number of critical papers, the Dallas *Morning News* (Ind. Dem.) asserts:

"It is strange that the Democratic leaders do not realize more completely that the country is fed up on additional taxation, that it vigorously does demand rigid economy, and that it wants a real attempt to balance approximately that budget with its heavy and growing deficit."

"The uncertainty in Washington," adds the Buffalo *Courier-Express* (Ind.), "with regard to all measures thus far advanced by its leaders lends increasing weight to the charge that the Democratic party is a party without a program."

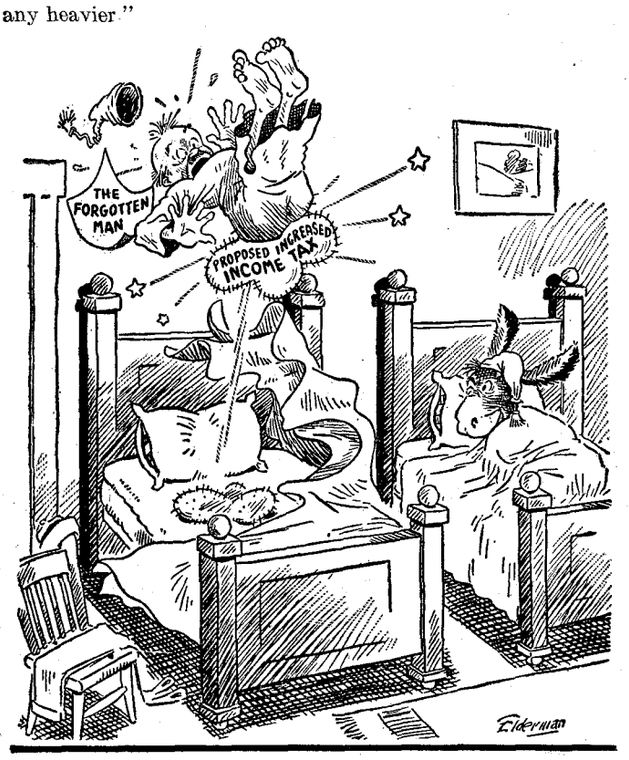
Because of the doubt over the fate of the beer bill, and how much revenue increased income taxes would raise, "the Democratic program is necessarily based upon a number of suppositions, the failure of any one of which would lead to embarrassment," remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.). And—

"When it is further considered that the basis of this program—that is, the $492,000,000 deficit which President Hoover estimated—is itself an uncertain and possibly optimistic gamble on future eventualities, the Democratic fiscal proposals are clearly a patchwork process rather than a realistic treatment of the whole financial problem."

But "the significant fact is," asserts the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "that the President-elect and those party leaders in Congress upon whom he must depend for ultimate action have begun to canvass the possibilities of the situation"—

"They realize that the country will look to them for early action as soon as the new Administration is in office. In taking now whatever preliminary steps must be taken in finding a practicable solution of this outstanding Federal problem, they are discharging a duty that they owe not only to their party but to the nation."

And the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) is convinced that "if Congress will give Franklin Roosevelt full authority to reorganize the Government as it should be reorganized, and will supplement his work by paring to the bone appropriations, the budget will be balanced without making the burden of taxation any heavier."



Remembering Him, and How!

—Elderman in the Washington "Post."

I DON'T KNOW NOTHIN' ABOUT BRINGING IT DOWN — ALL I KNOW HOW TO DO IS CLIMB!
POLITICIAN
TAXPAYER
COST OF GOVERNMENT
HIGHER & HIGHER TAXATION
REDUCED GOVT COSTS
ORR

Copyright by the Chicago *Tribune*

Up With a Pilot Who Doesn't Know How to Land

—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."

Getting down to the debate over the proposed income-tax increase, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) says that the decision to raise the tax in the lower bracket is "a courageous move." Many papers repeat the argument that when hundreds of thousands of small salary and wage earners are made to share the burden, the protest against government extravagance will be effective.

Then, too, "this higher income tax, if levied, will not be popular among the two million individuals hit by it," observes the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), "but it will produce funds desperately needed by the Federal Government, and it is fair."

"That Mr. Roosevelt has reaffirmed his policy to rely on beer and income taxes for new revenue rather than on the general sales tax is all to the good," says the Washington *News* (Ind.).

But, on the other side, "the election was a solemn mandate to lower taxes—not to raise them," warns the Boston *Post* (Ind. Dem.), which says that the proposal "comes as a shock."

It will "deepen the winter's chill," declares the Richmond *News-Leader* (Ind. Dem.), which holds that "nothing but the direst national necessity" could justify a stiff income-tax boost.

Indignant that there should be so much talk of economy, without any move toward cutting allowances to veterans who now receive one-fourth of the country's four billion dollar expenditures, a number of papers take the line of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.):

"If Congress had the guts to quit paying doles to veterans who were unscratched in the war it could save $450,000,000.

"It isn't the depression that is responsible for the crushing burden of taxation. It is the white livers of the leaders in Congress—Democratic as well as Republican."

Arguing that the balancing of the budget is of paramount importance, and pleading with the Democratic party to abstain from "petty partizan consideration," the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) sums up:

"The people of America have been 'looking for a sign' since November 8.

"The Democratic party now has within its grasp the power to provide that portent heralding the beginning of a new era.

"From the hearts of millions of discouraged, distrait, patiently suffering Americans arises the hope that President-elect Roosevelt and his counselors will put first things first."

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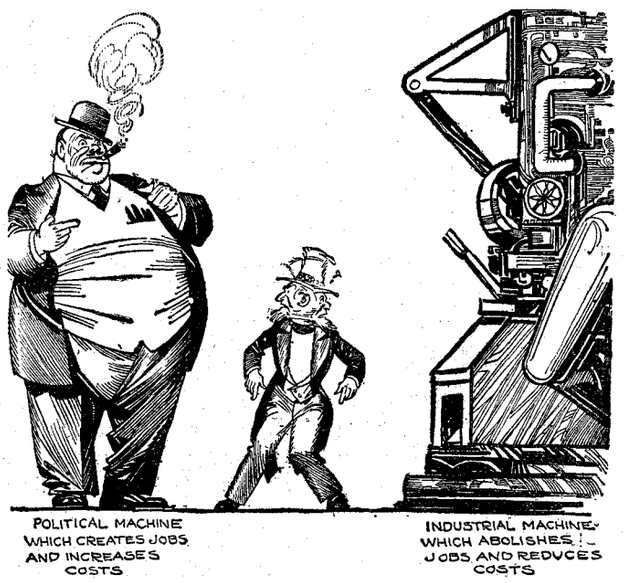
The Machine's Friends Reply to the Technocrats

AS THE TECHNOCRACY TALK goes on and on, sober citizens begin to realize that this is not the last word to be said about the machine age.

Never before has our era been so mercilessly analyzed.

That the machine is the sole cause of all our woes is being denied in many quarters.

For instance, President Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of General Motors, asked 150 leaders in American life to find out whether they approved of his idea of going on with a progressive policy of invention and research in the face of the depression. The 150 replies, it seems, completely supported Mr. Sloan's premise that



The Machine Age

—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

"research, invention, improvement of labor-saving devices are more important to-day than ever before." Prof. Wilford I. King of New York University thinks "there can be no question but that every improvement which results in increasing the amount of utility obtainable from the expenditure of an hour's labor serves to increase the general welfare." Alfred E. Smith says:

"Everything we use has been wearing out, and there is piling up a backlog of demand that must soon burst its bounds and be reflected in manufacturing. Those manufacturers who have stood tiptoe waiting for this to happen and have gone ahead in their research departments and in their laboratories to improve their product and to sell it cheaper are they who will first win the rewards of their foresight, their initiative, and their courage."

"We did not have Technocracy in mind," remarks Mr. Sloan, "but these views may well be taken as an answer."

BUT Mr. Howard Scott, of Technocracy, thinks that the gentlemen consulted by Mr. Sloan are on the side of Technocracy:

"Technocracy concurs with those leaders who, to quote newspaper reports, 'put their faith in the machine age,' because that is exactly where Technocracy's faith lies—in the machine under proper control."

This Technocracy talk is a culmination of the growing acceptance of the "menace-of-the-machine" idea throughout the country, reflects the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. It combats it in a series of editorials, arguing that in spite of the development of labor-saving machinery, "the ratio of general employment to population has been steadily maintained, and even increased, during the past half-century," and that "in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, where the evil effects of the machine should be most conspicuous, if they exist, employment as a whole has constantly increased." According to this newspaper, "some machines reduce employment, other machines create employment," and, on the whole, "more employment is created than is destroyed by the machine." In other words, "the machine is moving onward, and it is always an instrument in the hands of man for his progress; never can it be his master."

The omnipotence of the machine, which seems to be implicit in some of the technocracy arguments, is called into question by the Syracuse *Herald*. It recalls that recently the Hungarian Government forbade the use of motor-trucks, with the result that roads were filled with horse-drawn vehicles almost overnight. To be sure, reflects the New York State paper—

"The Government's edict was issued on behalf of railroads, but the point to be emphasized is that the ban was aimed at a late development of science in the field of transportation; that it brought again to the front the much-slighted horse, and it was faithfully obeyed by the Hungarian people.

"If a nation like Hungary can thus show its teeth against science, imagine what the United States could do if prest too hard by the would-be masters of technocratic power!"

TURNING back from this discussion of the machine age in general to consider a few of the latest remarks on Technocracy, we find Dr. J. Harland Billings of Drexel Institute, as quoted in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, admitting that Technocracy has made a real contribution to contemporary thought, but condemning Technocrat Scott's methods in these words:

"He has gathered statistics from single units of extremely ramified industries, principally continuous process industries, reduced them to charts, derived formulæ from them, and declared that his formulæ represent the actual trend of civilization."

The most damaging attack that has been made upon the Technocrats, in the opinion of the Providence *News Tribune*, is a recent New York *Times* article by Simeon Strunsky. Mr. Strunsky is amused over this machine-age "menace":

"Only three years ago many of us thought the machine a menace because it made men too prosperous. The machine catered so well to our bodily needs that it was in danger of destroying our souls. Three short years, and the menace of the machine is envisaged in terms of want and poverty."

We are then treated to an analysis of technocracy statistics in which serious mathematical errors and discrepancies are found. Mr. Strunsky does not think that Technocrats have proved their assertion that our present economic system is doomed by the machine. He feels that Technocracy's vogue "is explained by the terrific impact of its enormously inflated statistics upon the frayed nerves of a sick world." He concludes that while the men responsible may be competent engineers—

"It is simple truth that in publicizing their social doctrines they are no longer technicians and scientists, but, like the rest of us poor mortals when we set our hearts on something, just propagandists. This is not really an engineer with a 300,000-horse-power turbine to operate. It is a plain human being with that most primitive of all human tools—an ax to grind."

While some papers speak of Technocracy as just another word for Socialism, Norman Thomas can see only the idea of a dictatorship of engineers, which is nothing more or less than Fascism.

To close on a less hostile note, we find Senator Couzens (Rep., Mich.,) pleased that the Technocrats have started people thinking, and he commends particularly to his countrymen a "study of the comment of Technocrats on debts and credits."

After all, concludes the Montgomery *Advertiser*, referring to some of the severest criticism of Technocracy and of Howard Scott personally: "The Technocrats can not be destroyed with invective."

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The R. F. C. on the Griddle

"WALL STREET'S THREE-BILLION-DOLLAR soup kitchen," as the hostile Philadelphia *Record* dubs the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, seems to be in for a season of harsh treatment.

"Evidence accumulates," as the Utica *Daily Press* remarks, "that it will become the target for some plain and fancy shooting" in Congress.

"Not that it has escaped thus far. It hasn't. But the movement to make things hot for the R. F. C. seems to be growing, and there is also a possibility, the correspondents tell us, that it will be subjected to a Congressional investigation.

Right now a preliminary fight is going on. It comes in the wake of the House resolution asking the R. F. C. to supply it with detailed information on the 1932 February-June loans, hitherto not made public. The purpose of the resolution, according to its sponsor, Representative Howard, Nebraska Democrat, is to "quiet ugly rumors" about the Corporation's activities.

Senator Norris, Progressive Republican, Nebraska, is on record as favoring an investigation of the R. F. C., and Senator Wagner, New York Democrat, not only has criticized it severely for being "delinquent" in helping undertakings designed to relieve unemployment, but he also offers a series of proposals to quicken the flow of funds for the relief of the destitute.

BUT until the Corporation can file its report with the House, showing just who got the $1,054,815,000 loans it authorized in the period specified, the discussion consists largely of blame or praise on the basis of facts already known.

One of the chief criticisms of the R. F. C. is that it has helped only the "big fellow," the railroads and big banks, and "neglected" the small banks as well as the unemployed.

But the other side minimizes these assertions, largely on the ground that by helping big organizations the Corporation has helped the thousands they employ.

Giving us the background of the situation, J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, tells us that—

"There has been acute uneasiness in Congressional circles over R. F. C. operations ever since the facts came to light regarding the $80,000,000 loan to the bank of Charles G. Dawes, who was the first president of the Corporation, and who came down upon his former associates for this gigantic sum of money almost as soon as his resignation had been accepted.

"The circumstances of that loan were such that President Hoover himself felt impelled to defend it in the course of one of his campaign speeches. He argued that the loan was authorized because the fate of 725 country banks was involved in that of the Dawes bank and something big—and quickly—had to be done about it.

"This Congressional uneasiness has been quickened, moreover, by reports that have leaked out regarding the huge sums loaned the big banks of the country—and the reasons for them—as compared with the amounts advanced to the smaller banks.

"Since the R. F. C. has been making reports of its activities to the Clerk of the House the nature of its transactions is easy to analyze, but hundreds of millions were passed out before the publicity provision became effective, and only subsurface knowledge of that part of the business is available."

"Despite the R. F. C.," says the critical Philadelphia *Record*, already quoted, "the Treasury estimates that 1,400 banks closed last year, with total deposits of close to 700 millions of dollars"—

"It is true that this is lower than the 1931 totals. In that year 2,298 banks closed their doors with $1,692,000,000 of deposits.

"But how many of those 1,400 banks could have been saved had the R. F. C. kept to its original purpose of helping small banks instead of the great financial institutions?

"How many of them could have been saved if the R. F. C. operated for Main Street instead of for Wall Street?

"Those are questions a Senate investigation should answer."

But the R. F. C. has plenty of defenders.

"Whatever the mistakes of the Corporation," says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, "there can be no denying that, rushed into action in an emergency, it became a potent factor in stopping a national epidemic of bank failures and easing the strain upon the credit market."

"The fact remains," adds the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, "that 3,000 banks have been assisted before the muckrakers could get into action."

"It would be impossible, of course," adds the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "for the Government to loan upward of a billion and a half without inviting criticism"—

No Harm in Looking Around
—Warren in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

"It is probably too much to expect that in advancing any such sum officers of the R. F. C. did not make mistakes of judgment, which ultimately will mean default.

"It is, however, a hopeful sign that the Corporation has received in loan repayments close to $300,000,000, and that in recent weeks repayments have run ahead of new advances."

"COMPLAINTS lodged against the Corporation because it has not been an eleemosynary institution," asserts the Washington *Post*, "are based on a misconception of its authority and intended functions"—

"Attempts to impugn the value of the work of the R. F. C. in the aid given to great industrial interests, such as railroads and enterprises employing many thousands of workers, can seldom be classed as sincere when they come from persons who are intelligent enough to know or readily secure the facts.

"Those who advocate the distribution of billions at the other end of the social scale as a remedy for the depression take little stock of economic law or the plain example furnished by other nations to-day.

"The assistance extended to finance and industry by the R. F. C. has provided the vital margin of credit that has saved thousands of institutions and preserved employment for many times the number who might have been given temporary aid in the form of a cash dole."

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A Close-up of Uncle Sam

"SOCIAL SCIENTISTS WOULD GIVE their eye-teeth for such a picture of America after the great disruption of the Civil War," as the President's Committee on Social Trends gives of these days, in its recently issued report.

Uncle Sam's portrait thus painted is complete to the last realistic, unflattering detail. When the five hundred investigators who "painted" the picture found a wart, they put it in, with neither hesitation nor idealization.

The portrait is to be found in two volumes totaling 1,600 pages. Thirteen volumes of supplementary data, gathered at an estimated cost of $1,000,000, will be published later.

The committee which has compiled this report was appointed by President Hoover in 1929 to study the changing trends of American life to discover "where social stresses are occurring and where major efforts should be undertaken to deal with them constructively." Its personnel includes: Wesley C. Mitchell, Chairman; Charles E. Merriam, Shelby M. Harrison, Alice Hamilton, Howard W. Odum, William F. Ogburn; Executive Staff, William F. Ogburn, Howard W. Odum, Edward Eyre Hunt.

And how does Uncle Sam look in this portrait? The report, you might say, describes in detail every hair in his whiskers. We do not have so much space, and must condense. The editors of *The Survey Graphic*, from whom we have borrowed our opening quotation, devote practically all of their January issue to a digest and appraisal of the findings. Quoting at random from this journal's high lights, we learn:

Fifteen Volumes, $1,000,000

Result and cost of the work of President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends, under the chairmanship of Dr. Wesley Clair Mitchell.

"The yardstick of occupation shows four out of ten of us 'gainfully employed' in the quaint phrase of the Census man. We have flocked away from farms into white-collar jobs. Most striking occupation of all—half the children of high-school age are actually in high school.

"Pride of possession is still ours. In spite of sinful waste we have plenty of coal, oil, metal, timber.

"To judge by our periodicals, we think in waves and troughs. Now we are concerned with reform, and now we aren't. The war profoundly affected all thinking. The outstanding change is the rise in scientific and factual and the decline in religious authority and sanctions.

"Government has grown like a weed in a wet springtime—new functions, new costs; but its forms remain unchanged, and there is wide-spread dislike of experimentation."

IN short, as a news-story in the New York *Herald Tribune* tells us, summarizing the commission's methods and some of its data:

"The investigators, through established agencies and by first-hand studies, took measure of the people, their environments, their habits, their likes and dislikes, and their manner of dealing with birth, childhood, the earning of a livelihood, marriage, sex, recreation, government, sickness, and death. At times the investigators looked at the people as specimens under a scientist's microscope, and again with a hint of amazement at the seeming impasse toward which our social and economic trends are pointing.

"The scientists and educators set down their findings without definite conclusions, but throughout the report there was a note of pessimism. Inventions were definitely linked with growing unemployment, the death-rate continued high in the lower salary groups, with one of every ten being buried as a pauper; crime was spreading everywhere, but there was no tidal wave of crime; new chemical knowledge promised astounding effects on the quality of the population, changes in sex attitudes were attributed to the automobile, metropolitan housing, and the breakdown of traditional religious control; Americans were found to be growing taller at a rapid rate because of dietary changes, and the bargaining power of women was weakening."

Some of the more striking observations of the Committee, as exprest in its official summary of its findings, and quoted in the New York *Times*, follow:

"Of the great social organizations, two, the economic and the governmental, are growing at a rapid rate, while two other historic organizations, the Church and the family, have declined in social significance, altho not in human values.

"There has been no increase in crop acreage for fifteen years, nor in acre-yields of the crops as a whole for thirty years, yet agricultural production has increased about 50 per cent. since the beginning of the century.

"Strikes have declined about 80 per cent. since the World War.

"The membership of American trades-unions declined from 5,000,000 in 1920 to 3,300,000 in 1931, the first time in American history that the unions did not gain in membership in a period of prosperity.

"Indications are that even in our late period of prosperity there was much poverty in certain industries and localities, in rural sections as well as in cities, which was not a temporary or accidental thing.

"Unless there is a speeding up of social invention or a slowing down of mechanical inventions, grave maladjustments are certain to result.

"In this field [of government] the most disquieting developments have been those of the intrusion of the graft system in the domain of the Federal Government, especially in the form of bootlegging, but also touching the Cabinet in the Teapot Dome case, and the rise of racketeering in certain urban communities."

Looking forward, notes *The Herald Tribune*, the Committee foresaw a "bewildering variety" of changes in store for the future. Among the possible developments likely to play their part in remolding American life were:

"The progressive development of centralization of control in the Federal Government.

"The emergence of some recognized and avowed form of plutocratic dictatorship, which 'many have been led to conclude reluctantly is not far away.'

"The probability of a stationary population, 'with 132,000,000 to 133,000,000 in 1940 and, possibly, no more than 145,000,000 at the end of the century.'

"The moving of factories from large cities to places where land and labor are cheaper and living conditions more favorable.

"The urgent need of preventing individuals with undesired inheritable traits from having offspring."

COMMENTING editorially, the same journal praises the Committee's work, questions some of its conclusions, and remarks that its "dynamic concept of society . . . may one day rank as a significant contribution to the history of man's attempt to deal with his world, comparable to the eighteenth-century concepts of progress and rationalism." But the reaction of the New York *Evening Post* is less favorable, and it declares: "Another costly and useless commission has brought out another costly and useless report; this will be the popular reaction."

(*For trend in religion and morals see page 17*)

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The Presidency as a Killing Job

ARE WE KILLING OUR PRESIDENTS? Is the load imposed upon the man in the White House too heavy for human strength?

Shouldn't we do something to preserve the lives of the men we honor with our highest office?

These questions spring up again as a shocked nation ponders the case of Calvin Coolidge, dead at sixty, less than four years after he left the hurly-burly of Washington.

"There is no doubt that this country unwittingly causes the death of the men whom it most highly honors."

That is the flat statement of Dr. Harlow Brooks, heart specialist, a trustee of the New York Pathological Society, a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists and the Association of American Physicians.

Photographs copyright by International

Mrs. Harrison Mrs. Preston Mrs. Roosevelt

"The number of Presidents who have become ill in office or have died shortly after its termination," adds Dr. Brooks, as quoted in a dispatch copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance, "is an accurate index and an unanswerable argument against the subjection of even the strongest of men to the terrific strain now imposed upon the Chief Executive." Furthermore:

"No President should be forced or allowed to serve a second term in office under the present conditions. The pressure of a single term of office is great enough."

"THE Presidency has become a hazardous occupation," agrees Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chief statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who is quoted in the same article—

"No President of modern times seems to enjoy the full expectancy of life. I am quite inclined to ascribe this fact to the sort of life which the President must lead.

"Those of the early days of our country had none of the constant routine strain required to-day, and with few exceptions enjoyed long lives. But those who have held office since the Civil War have been less fortunate.

"The charts show that the Presidents of the United States before the Civil War lived longer as a group than the average fellow citizen of the time.

"Then came the sharp contrast, for since the Civil War the average life of a President has been nine years less than his normal life expectancy. That is startling when one recalls that life expectancy for the average individual has constantly increased since 1865."

"The man who becomes President to-day," concludes the Boston *Herald*, "literally gives years of his life to the country."

"The life span allotted to Calvin Coolidge was nine years shorter than the average of all the American Presidents who had gone before him," notes the Associated Press. "His sixty years even fell below the average Presidential lifetime for the period since the Civil War, which has dropt to sixty-three years."

Driving home the point, many papers dwell on the fact that altho we have no living ex-President, the widows of six Presidents are still alive. They are the widows of Presidents Harrison, Cleveland (now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr.), Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, and Coolidge.

Mr. Coolidge's death was all the more of a shock because he was expected to escape the consequences of the strain imposed by the Presidency, many editors remark. "He had a wiry physique and he led a quiet, simple life," points out the Washington *Post*. "But the arduous work that he was called upon to perform from 1923 to 1929 had left its mark upon him. When an emergency came, his reserve strength was not equal to it."

AND we have it upon the authority of Mr. Coolidge himself that the Presidency presents "an appalling burden." Every day is crowded with activities, he said in a newspaper article, a few years ago, revealing that the enormous demands upon him forced him to rise at 6:30 and keep at work until 10 P. M.

"Something must be done to save our Presidents from the necessity of making this enormous and tragic sacrifice," declares the New York *Daily Mirror*, sounding the common note. "Not only is the Presidential burden inhumanly heavy, but its weight interferes with highest efficiency."

Mrs. Taft Mrs. Wilson Mrs. Coolidge

The Six Living Widows of Our Presidents

Not one ex-President is alive to-day.

Agreeing that "the post of the President of the United States is deadly," the Wichita *Eagle* says that—

"Decision of affairs, determination of policy, direction of administrative courses, attention to the legislative situation ought to enjoy a monopoly of a President's time.

"These tasks all are forced to find consideration against a maddening multitude of really inconsequential things. And the job kills. There ought to be a change in this matter, and some day there will be."

"Any newspaper reader, watching the evolution of a President through the successive newspaper pictures of him," adds the Jacksonville *Journal*, "can see the unmistakable signs of stress and strain which are undermining his health"—

"This was true of Coolidge, and is equally true of Mr. Hoover. A man goes to the White House robust, vigorous, full of high hopes and noble aims. He comes out, a few years later, aged far more than his years, wilted in body, exhausted in mind, and disillusioned in his soul."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

PERHAPS Japan needs the Great Wall for her defense.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

A MILITARIST is just a man who is always ready to lay down your life for his country.—*Judge.*

BEFORE the nation can balance the budget, it's got to unbalance some of the budget-makers.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

WILL government never learn that the way to overcome a deficit is to cut out the things that caused it?—*Hartford Times.*

FIRST tell us how many depressions have been ended by violating economic law to benefit a favored group.—*Sacramento Bee.*

THE task of bringing up children properly never will be a thirty-hour-a-week job.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IT is a rather restful change, at that, to have Bernard Shaw sailing around the world instead of into it.—*Boston Herald.*

BUT if cancelation of war debts would bring prosperity, how come things got worse during the year no debts were paid?—*Macon News.*

THEN there's the man who refused to go coasting with his children because it reminded him so much of the stock market.—*Judge.*

BUT after the Government takes enough to balance the budget, how are the rest of us to budget the balance?—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A CHICAGO sociologist insists that continued public apathy will lead to gangsters taking over the country, which will be a lesson to them.—*Detroit News.*

THE way we get it, this technocracy idea just means that unemployment has reached the efficiency expert, and now he has time to write to the papers.—*Dallas News.*

THE amount of arms-reduction achieved at Geneva just about equals the amount of real beer thus far produced by Congress.—*San Diego Union.*

AMERICANISM: Worshiping ancestors who fought to avoid unfair taxes; meekly paying unnecessary taxes ten times as great.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

WE didn't have time to read that recipe for "depression cakes," but we guessed right away that they must have more flap and less jack.—*Boston Herald.*

"LET'S be independent of other nations," says the Nitwit. "You go your way and I'll go mine," said one Siamese twin to the other.—*West Palm Beach Post.*

"IT must be terrible," says a critic, "when a comedian realizes that he has lost the gift of being funny." It is more terrible still when he doesn't realize it.—*Humorist* (*London*).

THE proposal of a Congressional investigation into all phases of the depression indicates that Congress has taken seriously the report of a scientist that the human race will survive another 500,000,000 years.—*Springfield Union.*

THOSE who have been suggesting the inclusion of jokes in the Congressional Record now have their wish. The beer bill announces that 3.2 per cent. beer is non-intoxicating, and then prohibits its shipment into dry States.—*The Brunswick* (*Ga.*) *Pilot.*

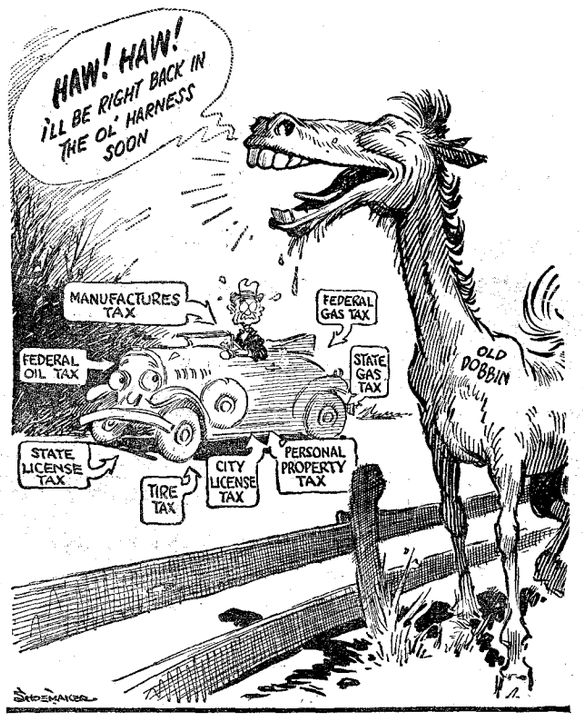
ANYWAY, we've discovered that Easy isn't a one-way street.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

THE farmer who needs relief the most is the one who moved to town.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

NOTHING phoney about that radio humor. It's genuine prewar stuff.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

CHEER up, folks. The zoo-keepers say that ten years is the maximum life span for a wolf.—*New Haven Register.*

"AFTER all," says a politician, "Great Britain and America speak the same language." Oh, yeah?—*Humorist.*



The Horse Laugh

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

THAT moving mountain in Colorado is just a couple of months late with its landslide.—*Dallas News.*

SURPRIZED that Mr. Funk's ten most beautiful words omitted "Literary" and "Digest."—*Tampa Tribune.*

TOKYO'S about the only one still employing the earlier Notre Dame system of never playing a home game.—*Detroit News.*

CANDY, says a noted physician, does not harm the teeth. Children, therefore, will no longer refuse to eat it.—*Los Angeles Record.*

THE Postmaster-General isn't the only one. That high-hat business prompted a lot of people to get bigger cars.—*San Diego Union.*

A DETROIT preacher is under arrest for stealing twelve black foxes. Now, if he'd care for one dun-colored wolf . . .—*Macon Telegraph.*

A HIGH-BROW Republican says that the Democratic party is "the party of the unlettered." They may not be men of letters, but they'll be postmasters in a few weeks.—*Southern Lumberman.*

DON'T overlook the fact that there is a "noc" in technocracy, just as there is a "moc" in democracy.—*Dunbar's Weekly* (*Phœnix*).

HAS it ever occurred to Congress that it might relieve the tedium of the regular routine by doing *something* just *once* without taking three months to do it?—*Macon Telegraph.*

JAPAN, altho facing a huge deficit, has adopted the largest budget in the history of the nation. So here's another country that has become thoroughly westernized.—*Judge.*

OWEN D. YOUNG says the only trouble Insull had was too much confidence in the country. And the trouble the country had was too much confidence in Insull.—*The Brunswick Pilot.*

AND, anyhow, if France would take the money she spends on ribbon to decorate Americans, she could easily pay her debts to this country and there wouldn't be any trouble.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MOTHS, observes a London entomologist, are among the least aggressive and assertive of insects. A casual view of the trousers of the old evening suit convinces us, also, that they are not averse to taking a back seat.—*Boston Herald.*

THE farm-allotment plan, Senator Capper says, will raise the cost of bread one cent a loaf, but it is the only effective way to bring about a reduction in wheat acreage. So it will cost city slickers $750,000,000 to hire the farmers not to work so hard.—*The New Yorker.*

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The Chino-Japanese Death Grapple at the Great Wall

IS THERE ANY LIMITATION on the present policy of Japan?

This is the question said to be asked by friends of both China and Japan.

It becomes more pressing as Peiping Associated Press dispatches tell of a major battle between Japanese and Chinese armies for possession of Chiumenkow Pass in the Great Wall of China. The Pass is one of the most important gateways leading into the rich province of Jehol which, it is reported, Japan purposes to cut off from China and add to Manchukuo.

This collision forms the second chapter in the Shanhaikwan dispute — and it comes quickly.

A British offer to mediate for a settlement with China was rejected by Japanese authorities, who suggested direct negotiations on terms which the Chinese consider impossible.

In the first place, Japanese officials, according to Peiping United Press dispatches, refuse to entertain a third party in the wrangle. Also they propose that direct negotiations begin with the Chinese on the basis of apologies for the Shanhaikwan incident from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and from Gen. Ho Chu Kuo, commander of the Shanhaikwan garrison, and withdrawal of the Chinese west to Shihho and the Japanese east to the Great Wall.

But the Japanese insist, we are told also, that they maintain control of Shanhaikwan without establishing a neutral area.

Keystone-Underwood

When All Was Quiet Along the Great Wall

Lord Lytton (left), Chairman of the League of Nations Manchurian Commission of Inquiry, and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, as they met months ago in the region where the Marshal's Chinese troops are now in a life and death struggle over Jehol Province which the Japanese claim as part of Manchukuo.

How resolute and daring the Japanese feeling is may be gathered from editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Tokyo press. Perhaps the most revealing statement is that of the independent and somewhat sensational *Miyako Shimbun*, which declares:

"Japan's action to prevent the Chinese from entering Jehol and violating the territory of Manchukuo is an unavoidable measure of self-defense. While at present it is unlikely that any serious developments in Jehol will take place, a clash may be inevitable if the Chinese refuse to reconsider their policy. Future developments depend entirely upon the Chinese.

"The Shanhaikwan incident is proving suicidal to Chang Hsueh-liang, regardless of whether it was due to his personal intrigues or to decisions of the recent plenum at Nanking. He seems unaware that opposing war-lords are knocking at the gates of Peiping while his troops are wandering into Jehol. If he is defeated in Jehol by the Japanese, he will have no place to go."

No worry seems to be felt by the Japanese as far as the League of Nations is concerned. For instance, the leading commercial newspaper of Japan, *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*, assures its readers that China is "the cause of it all," and it argues:

"It is possible that the League will attempt to intervene in the Shanhaikwan affair because of Chinese propaganda. However, we are not worried, because the world eventually will learn that China was responsible because of her preparations for hostilities in Jehol."

What some Chinese editors think of the League of Nations is no more flattering than the foregoing. In a cabled editorial to THE LITERARY DIGEST the Shanghai *China Times*, a Kuomintang (Nationalist party) organ, remarks cynically:

"The Shanhaikwan seizure was not surprizing. China should now awaken from its illusions regarding the League of Nations, which is dominated entirely by France and Great Britain. We should not concern ourselves further with the League, but our sole concern should be the defense of what remains of our national territory."

ANOTHER Kuomintang newspaper, the Shanghai *China Press*, is bitter against the "mendacious diplomats" of the Japanese, and cries out angrily:

"The destruction of the Kuomintang Government, and any other Chinese Government which stands for national interests, is to-day the avowed object of the Japanese. They are now inside the wall while a pretense of conciliation is maintained by their mendacious diplomats."

The Shanghai *Sin Wan Pao* attributes the capture of Shanhaikwan to the smallness and inadequacy of the Chinese garrison, and it avers:

"Japan's purpose is to isolate Jehol, then bring pressure on Tientsin and Peiping and demand settlement on her own terms."

JUST what Japan's aims are is a question in the mind of the Shanghai *North China Daily News*, a British-owned newspaper, which asserts:

"Friends of the two countries have a right to inquire whether there is any limitation on the present policy of Japan. On that seems to hang the whole issue for solution"

Among editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the English press, we find indications of the feelings of the British Government, as when *The Daily Telegraph* observes:

"The move toward Jehol is bound to increase the anxiety felt in British official and political circles regarding the outcome of the protracted and embittered Manchurian controversy."

On the other hand, Japan appears to have a partizan among English newspapers, in the person of the London *Daily Mail*, which asserts:

"The trouble appears to be mainly due to the actions of Chang Hsueh-liang. Japan warned him that his proceedings may have grave consequences, but so far he has paid little attention."

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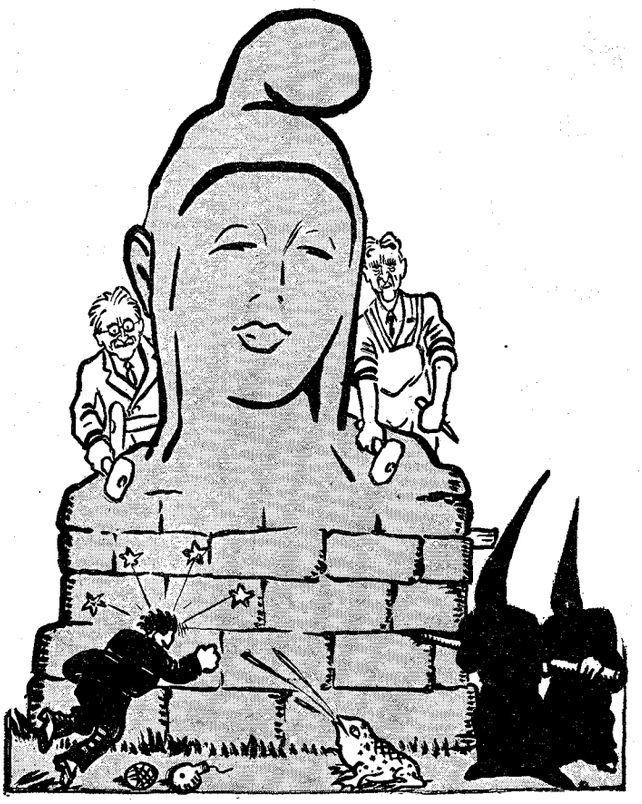
Extremist Uprisings in Spain

"DOWN WITH THE REPUBLIC!"

Whispered in the hideaways of Spain's Communists and Anarchists, solemnly murmured in the secret meeting-places of rabid Monarchists in the young Republic, these fateful words rang out suddenly with tocsin clamor on January 8, when grim fighting and bloodshed broke out in various parts of the country.

The different extremist organizations operated under a coordinated command, according to Madrid Associated Press dispatches, and the attacks occurred mainly in industrial centers.



The Spanish Republic Smiles

"They strive in vain to destroy my solidity and might."
—"Campaña de Gracia" (Barcelona).

The authorities, while claiming to have the revolt under control, took precautions in Seville, Barcelona, Cadiz, and Madrid to prevent the movement from spreading to railroad, mine, and metal workers, and to forestall a threatened general strike.

UNOFFICIAL estimates listed thirty-eight persons killed and more than 100 wounded in the battles that lasted through three days. They were centered on attempts to take over police and Army quarters in various cities and towns.

A definite check of the number slain is impossible, say these Madrid dispatches, because many of those gravely wounded in street conflicts were taken to their homes, where some presumably died, and relatives, fearing punishment, withhold information. Apparently the movement was aimed especially at the military barracks for the purpose of seizing arms.

Plans, it seems, were set in advance to be carried out on Sunday while soldiers were allowed their Sabbath-day walk.

Newspapers close to the Government allege that Monarchists financed the extremist outbreaks, and charge that they are willing to join Communists in attempts to overthrow the administration.

This appears in allegations in editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Spanish press. Speaking of the vast quantity of money employed in the Catalonian uprising, *El Sol*, unofficial organ of Premier Azana, charges flatly:

"It is probable that the Anarchists or pseudo-Communists who attacked the shock corps of police and civil guards were hired with money which had some degree of parenthood with the money paid to the commander of the mysterious French schooner which conveyed the escaped deportees from Villa Cisneros.

"It seems that the tactics consisted of piling up the greatest possible number of sensational and rebellious acts within the shortest possible time in an attempt to discredit the Republic in the eyes of the world and make it appear to be the scene of chaos and disorder."

BUT it is puzzling to outsiders to find the Socialist Spanish press blaming the disturbances on the Anarchists, while the Syndicalist newspapers disclaim all connection with the outbreaks. Thus *El Socialista* remarks:

"Sunday's movement was principally in Barcelona, and was almost exclusively the work of the Federacion Anarquista Iberica, which at present controls the Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo."

Yet the Syndicalist organ *CNT* denies that the revolt of January 8 was Syndicalist, and blithely declares that "the Syndicalist revolution will occur only when there is a chance of success, and will consist of general strikes and seizures of factories, transportation, power plants, and all means of production and distribution."

Turning to the Monarchist view, we find the *ABC* of Madrid, in a voice of innocent protest, saying:

"The movement was started by elements perpetually dedicated to disorder. They were mobilized with the greatest energy in December, 1930, and gave the Republican revolutionary parties the only civil support they had.

"They also exploit the unemployment question and reaction against the collaboration of Socialists in the Government. The movement does nobody any good, and harms only those whom the Republican press accuses as cooperators in the uprising."

In a tone of smashing retort, the independent Republican *Libertad* ridicules all Monarchist claims of "not guilty," and makes the downright charge that:

"It is not necessary to have eagle eyes to see that the Monarchists, after failing dismally in their own movement, are now furnishing the impulse for their political and social antipodes.

"Despite all extremism the Republic every day is more firmly established."

THE French press is particularly interested in any attempt made against the young Republic of Spain, it is said, largely because the deposed King Alfonso is resident in exile there. Thus the Paris *Republique* admits rather casually that "it is plausible to believe that the attempted Anarchist coup obtained some support from Monarchist elements." But the Paris *Figaro* avers:

"The Barcelona uprising was merely another Anarchist attack following out their policy of employing direct action against any existing form of government."

"Bolshevik terrorist technique" is evident in the uprising, thinks the semiofficial Paris *Temps*, which observes:

"The Anarchist uprising in Catalonia is no surprize, since it long has been evident that revolutionary elements in Spain are ready to risk anything to prevent the consolidation of the newest Republic. The abortive Barcelona outbreak had all the earmarks of Bolshevik terrorist technique, but the clear-headed Premier Manuel Azana is not likely to be intimidated by the threats of the revolutionary Syndicalists."

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France's Roosevelt Expectations

NOTHING SO REJOICES FRENCH editors as the fact that President Hoover did not succeed in persuading President-elect Roosevelt to concern himself with the famous debt payment due December 15.

In their bitterness toward Mr. Hoover they reveal such great expectations from Mr. Roosevelt as to impel the more cautious-minded to issue the warning: "Better wait and see."

But there is no doubt about their decision, putting it brutally as they do, that they are "through with Herbert Hoover." With Mr. Roosevelt, remarks Stéphane Lauzanne in the Paris *Matin*, "we shall discuss the debt question with entire freedom and cordiality," but—

"This being settled, it is to be hoped that we shall no longer be bothered with the propositions of Herbert Hoover, the ideas of Herbert Hoover, the offers of Herbert Hoover.

"They have no value at all because they emanate from a man from whom his country has withdrawn all authority.

"They are of no interest because they are in contradiction to the ideas and the principles of the elected leader of the American nation who, no doubt, in some weeks, will throw them into the waste-basket.

"Any government in France that now negotiates with Herbert Hoover commits what is worse than a fault, namely a folly."

LESS acidulous but equally set in his opinion is Pierre Bernus of the Paris *Journal des Débats*, who is pleased that Mr. Hoover's plan for adjusting the debt question was rejected by Mr. Roosevelt. From all points of view, the White House project was unacceptable to France, Mr. Bernus maintains, because its principal object was to establish a link between debts and disarmament, while rejecting the link between debts and reparations. Mr. Bernus continues:

"Even if the future President had consented to collaborate in the Hoover plan, we should have been obliged purely and simply to refuse, because it tended toward our subjection. The attitude adopted by Mr. Roosevelt only adds one more argument in favor of a French policy of what Lord Asquith used to call 'wait and see.'

"Yet if there should be a rapprochement in the coming weeks between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt, we would have no reason to enter into negotiations that could only involve us in a bad way. Let us wait for the initiatives that the new President may undertake when he is in full power.

"We have already had sufficient difficulties and inconveniences with Presidents in office, so that we should not compromise our cause in a sort of interregnum."

ANOTHER critic of Mr. Hoover is the Paris *Temps*, semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, which believes that President-elect Roosevelt is right in holding that his Administration should not be hampered by any mistakes of that of his predecessor, and it goes on to say:

"Secretary of State Stimson, whose lively sympathy for France has never failed, is too well informed politically not to be disturbed by the direct and indirect consequences of a Franco-American quarrel in the vast international domain.

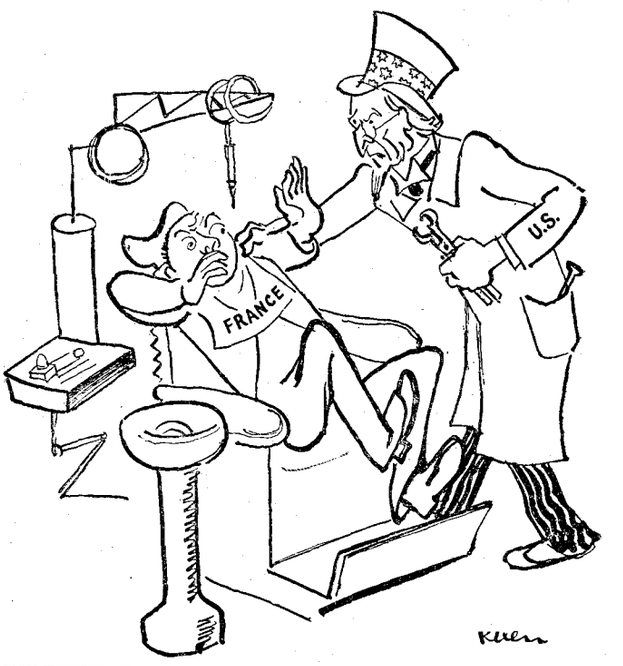
"And on his side, it is to the great interest of President Hoover to see to it that his policies have no such profound repercussions as to compromise the very organization of peace and the financial and economic recovery which America needs more than any other nation.

"Grave are the responsibilities resting on Mr. Hoover as the result of the general moratorium of 1931, of the joint Hoover-Laval communiqué and the steps taken by the American Government, as revealed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to hasten the settlement of reparations as an indispensable prelude to the settlement of debts. President-elect Roosevelt, whose party is now master of the situation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, must logically desire that his approaching Administration be not embarrassed in its action by the faults of his predecessor, and that his entire policy be not blocked at the start by the false maneuver of Mr. Hoover and the present Congress in refusing to adjourn the debt payment of December 15.

"Whether one wishes it or not, the problem of revision of the debts is now laid in its entirety before the American people, because England and the other nations that paid have solemnly notified them that this is the last payment they will make on the basis of the agreement now in effect.

"Their will to obtain an annulment or a revision of the debts is as clear and well-formulated as that of the Powers who believed it their duty to defer all payment."

DESPITE the obloquy heaped upon President Hoover by intemperate French editors, he has a stanch and authoritative



The American Dentist

"But the gold tooth is the very one I want to pull out!"

—"Paris-Midi."

defender in former Premier Pierre Laval. In a copyrighted United Press cable by Ralph Heinzen, chief of the United Press Paris Bureau, we read that Mr. Laval "intimated strongly" that Secretary of State Stimson and Secretary of the Treasury Mills were correct in stating that the question of debt revision or annulment did not arise during his conversations with President Hoover in the United States, as has been charged by Senator Borah.

The former Premier believes France should not have paid the defaulted December debt instalment to the United States, or any other debt annuities, until Germany resumes her reparations payments to France.

In the only interview on the debt subject given to the French press by Mr. Laval, and as quoted by the Paris *Intransigeant*, he says:

"The United States' position is sound. There was never any promise of revision, but Washington's position on the mid-December debt payment was weak because the Washington communiqué formally pledges prolongation of the moratorium during the economic crisis.

"Concerned only by a sense of correctness, despite my desire not to mix in internal American politics, I must say that President Hoover and I never discust debt revision. There was never any question between us of what later happened at Lausanne."

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The West Sees the Real Hindu Dance

SEEING THE SOUL OF INDIA in the dance is a new and startling experience for Western eyes.

The interpreter brought to America by S. Hurok, and introduced to New York in his Festival of Dance, is a radiant creature, Uday Shan-Kar, with luminous eyes and a benign expression aided by a body of extraordinary suppleness and muscular control.

A Hindu of high caste, he has explored the references to dance

A Son of India

Uday Shan-Kar, who made even his native India "feel the need of a rebirth of her dance."

in the religious and dramatic literature of India as well as the dance forms in sculpture and paintings.

This is not, however, Shan-Kar's first visit to America. He came with Anna Pavlowa in 1923, and appeared with her in the Radha-Krishna Ballet as her partner and producer.

HE was taken from his study of art under William Rothenstein in London by Pavlowa, who "at once recognized an animated Ajanta painting in the body of Shan-Kar."

The divorce really amounted to a tug of war, as Basanta Koomer Roy tells us in the *Souvenir Program*.

"Sir William Rothenstein went to Shan-Kar's father and said to him:

"'Pavlowa is about to take away from me one of my most promising pupils in India painting. Please persuade Madame Pavlowa not to do this.'

"Shan-Kar's father went to see Pavlowa about this matter, and delivered to her the message of Sir William Rothenstein.

"Madame Pavlowa's Russian temperament was aroused a little; and yet she said very calmly:

"'Please, please go and tell my good friend Sir William Rothenstein that Shan-Kar is a born dancer. He is endowed with one of the finest and most perfect bodies I have ever seen in men in any country. God never gives such rhythmic bodies to painters and sculptors. They do not need such bodies. But Shan-Kar's entry into the dance world will enrich the art of dance. He is a born dancer. He must dance. Oh, he must dance! He must not only be permitted, but should be encouraged by all possible means to dance. It is for him to show the whole world how artistic, how beautiful, how charming, how majestic and how soulful is the message of the Hindu dance.'"

There were years of success with Pavlowa, then years of poverty and study in Paris; then he returned to India, where—

"Whenever he danced his superb classical dances, the theaters and halls were invariably crowded to suffocation. Above all, he made India feel the need of a rebirth of her dance.

"The classical dance art of India was all but dead. The voluptuous vagaries of the cheap nautch dancers of the bazaars and the brothels almost strangled to death the divine dances of ancient India. Shan-Kar sounded the clarion call for a renaissance of dance in India; and he did not sound the call in vain."

THE intimate relation between music and dancing in India is set forth by Réné Daumal in the *Nouvelle Revue Française* (Paris) translated in *The Living Age* (New York). The term "rag" is not what Americans mean by rag, but connotes "musical coloration":

"It would be artificial to think of Hindu music and dancing separately. When the Hindu dancer performs it is as if he were the chief musician in the orchestra. The *rags* are replaced by *mudras*, or traditional gestures, each of which has as precise a meaning as a word and power of evocation that can often touch a Westerner who does not know its exact meaning, a man like myself, for instance.

"The musicians accompany the dancer with their eyes concentrated on him. They envelop him closely in their rhythms as if to uphold his silent movements. They underline his dance, creating at every instant the atmosphere in which the gesture takes its full value.

"The dancer and the musician are both subject to a kind of rigorous mathematical law. They are both doing exactly the same thing, and you keep thinking you are going to see the wires that attach them to each other.

"The dance reaches the culmination of its significant power at certain moments of immobility, sudden gulfs of consciousness that are bridged by the arrested gesture of the dancer and by the sudden, complete silence of the orchestra.

"These *rags* and *mudras*, which are subject to rigid, secular laws, yet are freely interpreted by musicians and dancers, have given extraordinary scope to Hindu pantomime. For there is seldom any distinction between the actor and the dancer. The pantomimist can relate in dance any of the complicated old legends, all of which are familiar to the Hindu audience.

"There are no spoken lines in the old dance drama. The actors engage in lively pantomimic dialogs, and the orchestra envelops their performance with an atmosphere of sound that gives it its full meaning. Often the orchestra becomes a choir, and human voices glorify the heroes. In spite of all the orthodox Brahmans and all the religious sects, the people still bring together on the stage, for their greater satisfaction, the gods, heroes, genii, and demons of all the Indian cults.

"The numberless legends about Siva, Rama, and Krishna, with all the embroidery that has been added to them, all these traditional subjects of folk-lore, sustained by the direct, irresistible power of music, are able to touch the people, even to the lowest peasant.

"At the same time, the literal meaning of the legend and the emotional meaning of the musical accompaniment are reinforced by a spiritual drama that is not symbolic but is directly stimulated in the consciousness of each individual by what I roughly

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call successive moments of silence and immobility. Ability to experience this ultimate significance has nothing to do with intellectual culture. It depends only on the individual's degree of consciousness."

"Emperor Jones" in a Raucous Operatic Triumph

TWENTY MINUTES OF FRENZIED APPLAUSE followed the first production of "Emperor Jones" as opera at the Metropolitan.

Political conventions are coming to have their rivals furnished by the arts.

Those who heard the opera on the radio, on January 7, were treated to a tonal mélange that seemed to have little to do with opera.

Here, it seems, sight counts more than sound, or sound without sight amounts almost to nil.

W. J. Henderson of the New York *Sun* calls Louis Gruenberg's work "a full-blooded African brother" of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," which last season "founded a new school of opera."

"A strange, compelling, and even thrilling work," continues Mr. Henderson, "it gript a great audience by its weird spell and made opportunity for a triumph by Lawrence Tibbett, who gave what was practically a 'one-man show.'"

Eugene O'Neill's play, here set to music, has become familiar to theatergoers, and received, in the eyes and ears of "younger and less conventionalized listeners" a "new illumination."

It is undoubtedly "good theater."

Mr. Henderson proceeds:

"A prolog set the key of the work.

"A pit-dark jungle, with grotesque figures at the side outlined in shining light, and swarthy faces peering through tall grasses presented a scene suitable for the utterance of the invisible chorus of Negroes proclaiming vengeance upon *Emperor Jones*, whose masterful personality had enslaved them, stolen their goods and their women.

"He must die, but according to his own words only a silver bullet could slay him. The chorus did not sing; it shouted, it growled, it raged, and it moaned. Yet a prolonged tone sounded somewhere in the clamor.

"The orchestra furnished clashing modernist harmonies, howling of brass, shrieking of woods, and wailing of strings. And with these went a relentless beat of distant drums.

"Then we saw *Jones*, sprawling on his monstrous throne, a ludicrous yet portentous figure, a giant Negro clad in gaudy uniform, but radiating power in every look, gesture, and utterance. His cringing white friend, a Cockney with his little stamina destroyed by the insidious poison of tropical life, gave him the news that his retinue had fled and was preparing to launch retribution upon him.

"He laughed; he had foreseen all this; he had cached food in the forest, marked his avenue of escape, and loaded his revolver with six bullets, the sixth that silver one which alone can kill him."

THUS the plot is suggested. What remains is the dissolution of *Jones*'s spirit and his reversion to primitive savagery. The tom-tom sounds an ever increasing menace. "Hants" rise to torment him—

"He calls upon God to let him see no more of 'them hants.' In vain. A heavy-footed procession of convicts at labor comes into his frenzied vision. The ghostly guard drives *Jones* to work with the men. He fires one more of his precious bullets. The 'hants' are gone. The chorus shouts again: 'We'll git you yit.' The drums sound nearer at every shot.

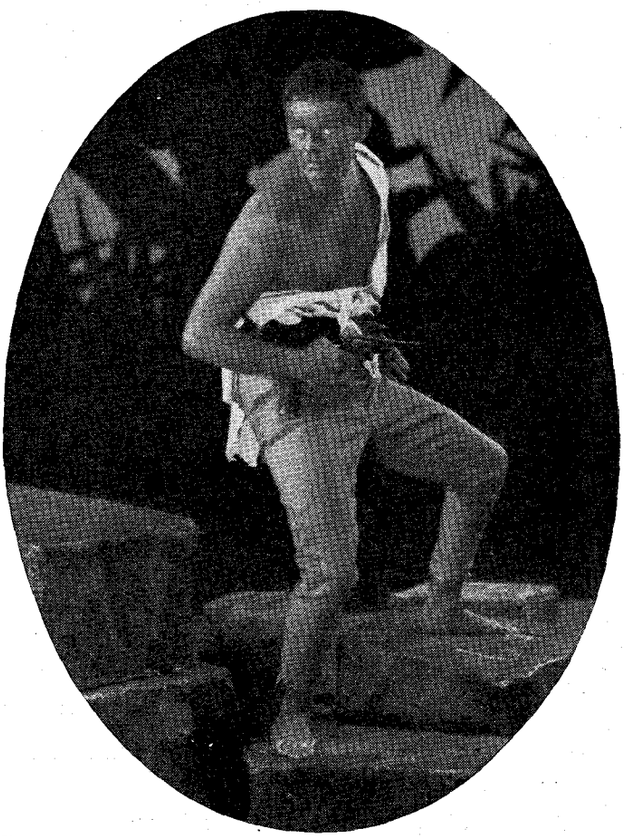
"Still another part of the jungle, with *Jones* falling exhausted, 'Lawd Jesus, hear my prayer. I'se a po' sinner. It's me, O Lawd, standin' in de need of prayer.' The broken and shattered voice rises in lyric invocation.

"The first song, the only song in the opera. You can find it in James Weldon Johnson's first book of spirituals. In vain again. There comes another vision, an old-time auction sale of slaves, and *Jones* is put on the block. He is almost naked now, and the auctioneer invites attention to his mighty body, good for many seasons of hard labor. Frantic, *Jones* fires at the auctioneer and the would-be buyer.

"The 'hants' vanish. The chorus becomes partly visible; the drums relentlessly beat; the orchestra carries all upon its troubled ocean of tone. *Jones* runs through the jungle and sinks helpless once more. Only one bullet left, the silver one which can slay him. A weird light spreads across the rear of the scene. It shows a crowd of Negroes bending in rhythmic motion and groaning.

"The terror-stricken *Jones* almost without consciousness joins the chorus. Maddened he tears himself away and flees again, only to find himself where he had started. A Kongo witch-doctor rises before him and commences a hideous dance.

"At this moment *Jones* sees death beside him. Gradually the pursuing Negroes crowd upon the stage. The invisible chorus becomes visible. The chase is ended; the quarry is at bay.



Photograph by Carlo Edwards

Emperor Jones

Loses his braggadocio and sinks back to primeval man.

"The supreme moment is at hand. *Jones*, the emperor, stands erect, proud, defiant, splendid in his final gesture. 'De silver bullet. You won't git me. I'se emperor yit.' He turns the revolver against his own body and fires. The silver bullet has gone home. The music rises to a pandemonium of savage triumph. Soldiers, who came with the Negroes, raise the dead man high above their heads and, followed by the shouting, dancing chorus, march away. The curtain falls.

"If this be opera, then a new era has dawned."

It was Lawrence Tibbett's triumph, ably seconded by the stage designer, Jo Mielziner, as well as Alexander Sanine, stage director, and Tullio Serafin, conductor.

Mr. Henderson concludes:

"There is small chance for 'beautiful' music in a drama which has no prima donna, no tenor, no quartets, no trios, no ballet, no processions, no remnant of the apparatus and personnel of the romantic period, except this strutting jail-bird with his soul burnt out in a jungle.

"For this character the contemporaneous opera theater can produce but one actor, Lawrence Tibbett, who a few years ago did not know how to dress, make up, move, or even walk upon the stage, but who by his own intelligence has become a great and famous artist."

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The Laureate Comes

THE SEA WAS NOT KIND TO JOHN MASEFIELD, England's Poet Laureate, on his journey over here in the *Mauretania*.

"It was too uppy-downy," explained his wife, "and Mr. Masefield was ill."

The reporter for the New York *Herald Tribune* comments that Mrs. Masefield was apparently unaware that in this simple statement was contained the ruin of a world-wide illusion about her husband's robustness, raised long ago on the strength of his famous lines:

> I must go down to the sea again,
> to the lonely sea and the sky,
> And all I shall ask is a tall ship
> and a star to steer her by.

The first English Poet Laureate to visit us while in office is reported to "look slimmer and more wistful than ever"; but he admitted to be "not greatly concerned about depressions and weather, being intent on a ten weeks' holiday that will include a month's visit to Arizona and a few lectures on poetry."

When Mr. Masefield first visited us in 1895 we were in the midst of a depression, and he has acquired a philosophy such as this:

"Change is the essence of life.

"One door shuts and another opens. This may well be the end of the industrial era, and now another will begin. It will take a few years to get it rolling properly, and then it will go smoothly for a hundred years. After that will come another change."

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Rough Sea Voyages

Seem worse than depressions to the Masefields.

HE seemed detached and insentient during these remarks, we are told, an ascetic visionary commenting on a mild disorder in a world beyond his ken. But his eyes blinked and glowed and he sat forward in his chair to defend the good deeds of industry and science. He added eagerly:

"Of course, things have been going wrong, but you must understand that mechanics is a toy as yet. You can't expect us not to play with it. This is the first generation that has been able to go as fast as it wanted to. It can buy a motor-car and go lickety-split across the countryside, and it will.

"But think what science has done. Man has attained mastery over the world, his expectation of life has been increased, he has conquered diseases and eliminated much of the pain and anguish of living."

Of course, no mention of Mr. Masefield and America omits his humble occupation during that first visit:

"He was not a bartender in Luke O'Connor's saloon, he explained, but merely a boy who washed glasses and carried drinks to the guests in Mr. O'Connor's hotel.

"'Nothing so splendid as a bartender,'" he remarked. As for the episode in Yonkers, where he worked in a carpet factory, and where he is credited with having decided to become a writer, he said he had decided before that to be a writer. However, it was in Yonkers that he was struck blind with desire to be a poet, after opening a seventy-five-cent edition of Chaucer to 'The Parlement of Foules,' and reading:

> When I began my sweven for to wryte,
> So yif me might to ryme hit and endyte!

"Thereafter young Mr. Masefield wrote verses 'copiously.'

"'They were all rubbish,' he said quickly, turning to listen to a report that White Plains and Yonkers were in argument as to which was to entertain him, White Plains contending that he went buggy-riding into its environs and there composed much of the 'rubbish.' 'Yonkers will have it,' he decided."

THE rest of the interview followed the general line of popping questions, and the Laureate "did his best to answer all the questions put to him":

"He is leaving his home at Boar's Head, near Oxford, for a place at Pinbury, in Gloucestershire, about twenty-five miles from his birthplace in Herefordshire. The reasons are three: An airdrome has been erected near his home, his son is no longer a student at Oxford, and his daughter does not attend classes there either.

"He would like, while he is here, to meet Stephen Vincent Benet and Robinson Jeffers, because he likes their recent works. He thinks verse-writing grows more difficult with age. He has composed as many as three hundred and as few as five lines in a day.

"William Butler Yeats, in his estimation, is the greatest poet writing to-day in the English language.

"'He is my master,' he said simply.

"There was some question as to whether Mr. Masefield is the first laureate to visit America while in office, or the first to visit and speak publicly, some one contending that the late Robert Bridges had retired as laureate when he came to America and refused to be interviewed. Was it possible to lose the position once it was acquired?

"'Oh, I think you can get the sack, all right,' the present laureate said laconically. 'I don't know just how, but I'm sure it can be managed.'

"He still thinks Chaucer's rime novel is the best vehicle for narrative verse, but he constantly experiments with new meters, using a group of friends who specialize in reading poetry as a laboratory.

"The seven-foot line, which he used recently in 'The Wanderer,' is highly successful once the audience gets over its tendency to cease following after the fifth foot, he said.

"The position of laureate is neither arduous nor very remunerative now, he said, there being no compulsion upon the poet to sing odes to court ladies or soothe a monarch's temper with a sonnet before breakfast, as was required of such prolific versifiers as John Dryden and his enemy, Thomas Shadwell."

Mr. Masefield does not drink liquor, tho by right he is entitled to a poet's ration of wine from the king's cellar.

The Cover

MRS. CARTWRIGHT'S portraits of children have before adorned our cover. One appeared in our issue of July 30, 1927.

On February 7, 1931, she was represented by her "Lace Maker of Bruges."

To-day she introduces us to her niece, who insisted as a condition for posing that Gladys, her doll, should have "her picture painted, too."

Mrs. Cartwright has her winter studio in Philadelphia and devotes her time mainly to portrait-painting, while in summer she seeks peasant types in Europe.

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The Trend Away From Religious Dogma

THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE in the intellectual life of the United States is the apparent shift from Biblical authority and religious sanctions to scientific and factual authority and sanctions.

It seems possible, indeed, that a new religion may develop—a religion as different from traditional Christianity as Christianity is from Judaism.

So, at any rate, Prof. Hornell Hart, of Bryn Mawr College, reads the signs. He is one of the big company who participated in the national survey of social trends initiated by President Hoover in 1929. The results of that survey are now published by McGraw-Hill under the title, "Recent Social Trends in the United States."

Two other investigators find evidence of a decline in dogma and a rise in the "social gospel" as evidence of the humanist form of religion which Professor Hart sees foreshadowed by the morning sun.

Yet, at the same time, these authors say that present-day religion has a lot of stability, and that more money is being spent in keeping the churches alive than ever before. But to-day's institutional religion appears to have more to do with the "social gospel" than with the old-time forms of piety and worship.

While "traditional Christianity has been sinking to a new low point in public interest and esteem as exprest in magazines," deeper interest is manifested in what Professor Hart terms "the rise of 'open-minded religion,'" in which the avowed goals are "fulfilment of personality, the attainment of rich experience, and the achievement of basic values here on earth."

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A New Religion May Develop

Says Professor Hornell Hart, one of the investigators of social trends in the United States. He sees a drift away from traditional Christianity.

The conclusions of Professor Hart are "based almost entirely upon statistical analyses of interests and opinions exprest in leading general magazines, supplemented by analyses of certain books and newspaper indexes." Much of the data was collected by William B. Mills, a Protestant, and Francis L. McGarraghy, a Roman Catholic.

TRADITIONALISTS of all faiths will be startled to hear this mass of evidence that the ancient creed is dissolving in doubt.

Taken at their face value, the findings show that the Decalog as a whole is no longer authoritative. Lying, stealing, and murder are still unfashionable, but virtue, it seems, is no longer essential.

"The reliability of the results," says Professor Hart, "is indicated by the fact that the same general trends in discussion and opinion appear in a number of independent sources at the same time. The weakened grip of traditional Christianity upon educated opinion in the United States has been found reflected in general 'intellectual' periodicals, in scholarly journals, in the number of religious books published, in declining relative circulations of religious journals, and in the attitudes reflected in mass circulation magazines. Evidence of the recent rebellion against authoritative monogamistic mores," we are told, "has been found not only in magazine articles, but in short stories, moving pictures, and stage plays."

In the field of sex relations Professor Hart summarizes his findings, in part, as follows.

"Toleration of extra-marital sex relations by the general public, as reflected in short stories, moving pictures and plays, has lately been several times as great as it was in 1900.

"The women's periodicals gave far more attention and toleration to breaches of the sexual morality code in 1931–32 than the magazines of 1900–05. More attention and more toleration were given by the mass circulation magazines of 1931–32. Much more attention and still more toleration or approval were given by the 'intellectual' magazines of 1931–32. More interested still, but avowedly most opposed to extra-marital relations, were the sensational periodicals.

"Moving-pictures were more apt than any class of magazines studied to present divorce and sexual irregularities in an approving light.

"The waning power of religious sanctions is closely related with the recent rise of antagonism against monogamistic sex mores."

IN discussing these trends, Professor Hart asserts:

"Changes in sex attitudes have probably been connected to some extent with technological developments, such as the introduction of the automobile and the dissemination of birth-control devices; with the results of industrial development such as the growth of cities; with the transfer of functions from the home to the factory; and with the disintegration of patriarchal family conceptions. . . .

"The evidence, however, suggests to the investigator that a major factor in recent shifts of attitudes toward sex behavior has been the breakdown of traditional religious control and partially worked-out attempts to substitute scientific criteria."

Among the other trends observed by Professor Hart is the "antagonistic criticism of the Church, of ministers, and of traditional creeds," which "reached a maximum in 1925–1928 in general magazines, and still exceeds the volume of favorable comment." We learn further:

"The leading part in antagonistic criticism has been taken by the periodicals circulating among the more highly educated part of the population; periodicals read by the great masses of the people reflect a growing lack of interest in rather than aggressive criticism of religion. Favorable discussions of God, or religion in relation to science and of the spiritual life, reached a new high peak in 1925–1928. Analysis of short stories suggests that even this type of religion has definitely less grip on the public in 1932 than it had in 1900–1905."

Regarding the use of liquor, Professor Hart says that "religious sanctions have played a decreasing part in Prohibition discussion. In 1914 church activity in the dry cause was approved twice as frequently as it was condemned; in 1926, 1929, and 1931 it was criticized more frequently than it was approved."

While the influence of creed is apparently declining, it is shown by Prof. C. Luther Fry and Mary Frost Jessup that a high degree of stability and permanence characterize institutional religion. "People may not be attending their churches as regularly as they once did, but they are supporting them on a scale never known before."

The rising interest since 1908 in the "social gospel" is indicated by the pronouncements by the churches on this subject, which have become increasingly inclusive. They embrace "international affairs, social justice, racial problems, the family, education, and almost every imaginable phase in the development of the individual and society."

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The St. Bernards Move to the Himalayas

"HELP!" The cry is muffled by the curtain of snow falling on the pass.

Blinded, chilled to the marrow, exhausted, the lost traveler falls, rises, falls again.

"Help!" Now his feeble cry is like a whisper against the wind. The pass is about to claim one more victim, to add to the thousands it has claimed since man discovered it as a way to the sunny vales below.

A grotesque-looking form thrusts itself through the shroud of snow; the traveler feels a huge bulk prest against him, something warm and wet touches his face. The St. Bernard rouses him, noses him up, barks, and the traveler, suddenly remembering, clutches at the flask hanging at the dog's collar.

Keystone-Underwood

Where Shelter and Hospitality Never Fail

The great St. Bernard Hospice, in a pass between Switzerland and Italy, whose monks are to extend their services into the Himalayas. This hospice has been in operation nearly a thousand years, and has saved an untold number of lives.

Instead of another victim for the pass, it is another rescue recorded for the Augustine monks of the Great St. Bernard Hospice that has kept guard on the Italian-Swiss frontier for nearly a thousand years.

BUT there isn't so much of this now, foot travelers are fewer, and, with time heavy on their hands, the monks sought a new site for their service. They have found it, and are establishing a new monastery in Tibet in the Himalayan highlands.

In 1930 two of their number, Canons Mellez and Coquos, after visiting Lhasa, the Buddhist sacred city, and obtaining permits from the Grand Lama, explored the country for a site that promised opportunity to carry out a mission similar to that of their famous monastery in the Alps. They found this site on the southern boundary of Tibet in the Si-La Pass, 13,780 feet above sea-level, and almost 6,000 feet higher than their Swiss mountain hospice. Through this great break in the Himalayas pass thousands of pilgrims from India and the Far East to the Tibetan shrines, and thousands of traders from central Asia to the plains of India. Here hundreds perish from the snow and cold each winter, and here the monks found opportunity to continue in Asia the life-saving service they have for so many centuries carried on in Europe.

"There," says the London *Saturday Review*, "neither train nor motor will defend those who take the Si-La Pass from the fury of the elements, and the dogs, if only they can make friends with their opposite numbers in Tibet, bearing the flask of brandy on their collars, will find lost travelers to rescue."

FOUNDED in 962 by St. Bernard de Menthon, the Great St. Bernard Hospice has made a memorable record of life-saving and of service to humanity during its existence of almost a thousand years. Its work has been modernized by the introduction of skis from Norway and the more recent installation of the telephone. But the fact remains that a good winter's snow is thirty feet deep on this pass, and that it buries the sturdy stone buildings up to the third story.

Many famous men have found rest and hospitality in this Alpine monastery. A tablet on the wall of its great hall commemorates the stop of Napoleon when he crossed the Alps to invade Italy. A piano presented by King Edward VII of England is in recognition of the hospitable treatment accorded him. Of especial interest is the memorial of Great Barry, the dog credited with saving forty human lives and killed by mistake while on one of his errands of mercy.

How many lives have been saved and how many people have been succored by these Augustine monks will perhaps never be known. To inquiries the monks always say that they "aided all they could and whenever they could."

Reno's Loss, the Nation's Gain

TIGHT money in the East makes hard times in Reno.

Divorces have fallen off at a terrible rate, and lawyers are moping in their offices.

In the unhappy year of 1932 only 3,105 divorce decrees were granted in the Reno courts, as compared with 4,248 in unhappy 1931. The drop of 1,143 is laid to the depression.

Lawyers' fees dropt also, of course, for, according to a Reno dispatch to the New York *Times*, people in search of the particular brand of solace in which the Nevada city deals wanted to pay less for it and also to get cheaper dwelling places during the six-weeks' sojourn which the law requires of non-residents.

OF the divorces granted, we read, 1,087 went to men and 2,001 to women. Seventeen cases were annulments. During the year 3,547 actions of all kinds were filed, indicating that about 90 per cent. of them were divorce cases, some still pending when the dispatch was written. Children involved in this wholesale severance of marital relations numbered 1,882 in 1932, as compared with 2,513 in 1931.

Marriage licenses also showed a decrease; the total, up to noon of the last day of 1932, was 4,493, as compared with 5,231 in 1931. About 85 per cent. of those who kept the license clerks busy came from California to avoid the five-day wait required in that Pacific State.

Now the cynic is entitled to assume that those couples who might have sought escape from hateful marital bonds are still living in friction and mutual distaste, irritated by the straitened circumstances which alone debar them from freedom and a fresh start. But the New York *Herald Tribune* prefers to agree with the romanticist who assumes that a majority of those who would have otherwise gone to Reno, but have not, are those whom prosperity would have divided, but whom adversity has brought into closer sympathy and saner understanding.

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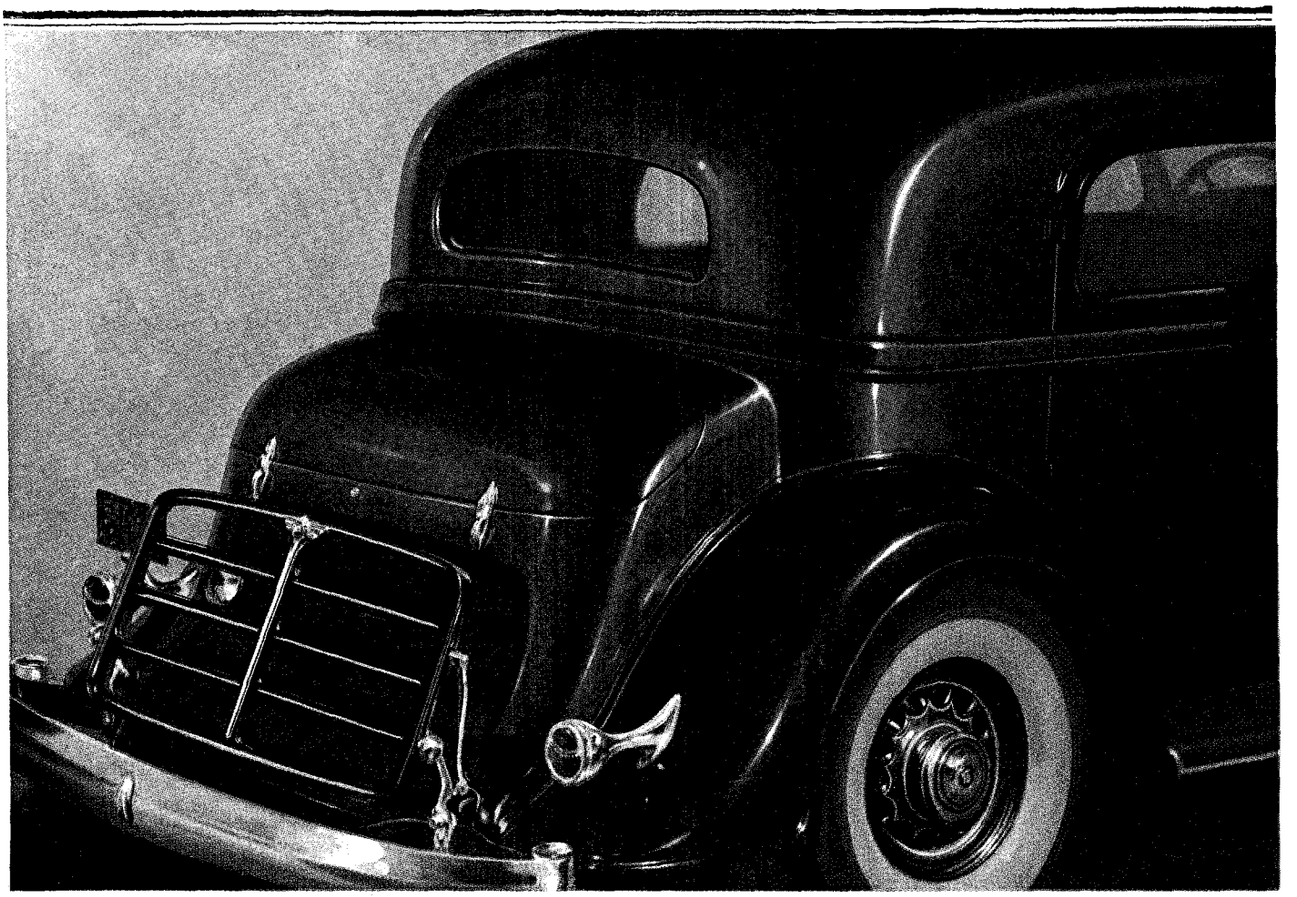
The new Buick...

LINES THAT SWEEP AND BLEND



Great charm and beauty have been added to Buick for 1933 . . . great basic value . . . and yet Buick's twenty new body-types are very moderately priced.

This new Buick merits the consideration of the most discriminating buyer . . . because it combines known Buick performance and reliability with entirely new elegance and style.

You will find that Buick for 1933 is a larger car. It is longer—lower—more distinguished in every way.

You will find that the bodies by Fisher are smarter, more graceful, with lines that sweep and blend, and with upholstery and appointments of custom quality.

This new beauty and distinction of Buick for 1933 are matched by its riding ease . . . by the smooth performance of its Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engine cushioned in rubber . . . and by Buick comfort, typified by new Fisher No-Draft Ventilation.

Considering its size, luxury, and durability, the new Buick is a very economical car to maintain. After careful examination, we believe you will agree that it is not only a fine motor car, but also a wise investment. And you can buy it on liberal G. M. A. C. terms.

BUICK GIVES MORE AND BETTER MILES

because of these important quality features

NEW BUICK VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT EIGHT ENGINE. The power plant is cushioned in rubber, at *five* points of suspension, giving that vital result—*smoothness with stability.*

NEW BODIES BY FISHER of Wind-Stream design are beautiful from every angle—roomier—and upholstered with good taste.

NEW FISHER NO-DRAFT VENTILATION (Individually-Controlled) gives each passenger the desired ventilation without discomfort to other occupants.

NEW WHEELBASES are from four inches to nine inches longer, and all cars are smartly lower.

NEW X-TYPE FRAME, very rigid and durable—plus Buick's Torque Tube Drive—gives exceptional road-steadiness and long life.

NEW SAFETY GLASS is *standard* equipment in Windshields and Ventilators of all models—all-round equipment at slight additional cost.

NEW INERTIA-CONTROLLED AUTOMATIC SHOCK ABSORBERS automatically control the ride, assuring real comfort, without any regulation by hand.

AUTOMATIC CLUTCH CONTROL, with Silent-Second Syncro-Mesh Transmission and Controlled Free Wheeling, gives great driving ease.

BUICK SEALED CHASSIS—with all vital parts enclosed in dirt-proof, dust-proof, water-proof housings—assures many years of fine, reliable motoring.

AMONG OTHER IMPORTANT FEATURES of Buick for 1933 are New Safety Headlighting System, Increased Driving Vision, and new Starter Button on the instrument board.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

THE FINEST BUICK EVER BUILT

A General Motors Value

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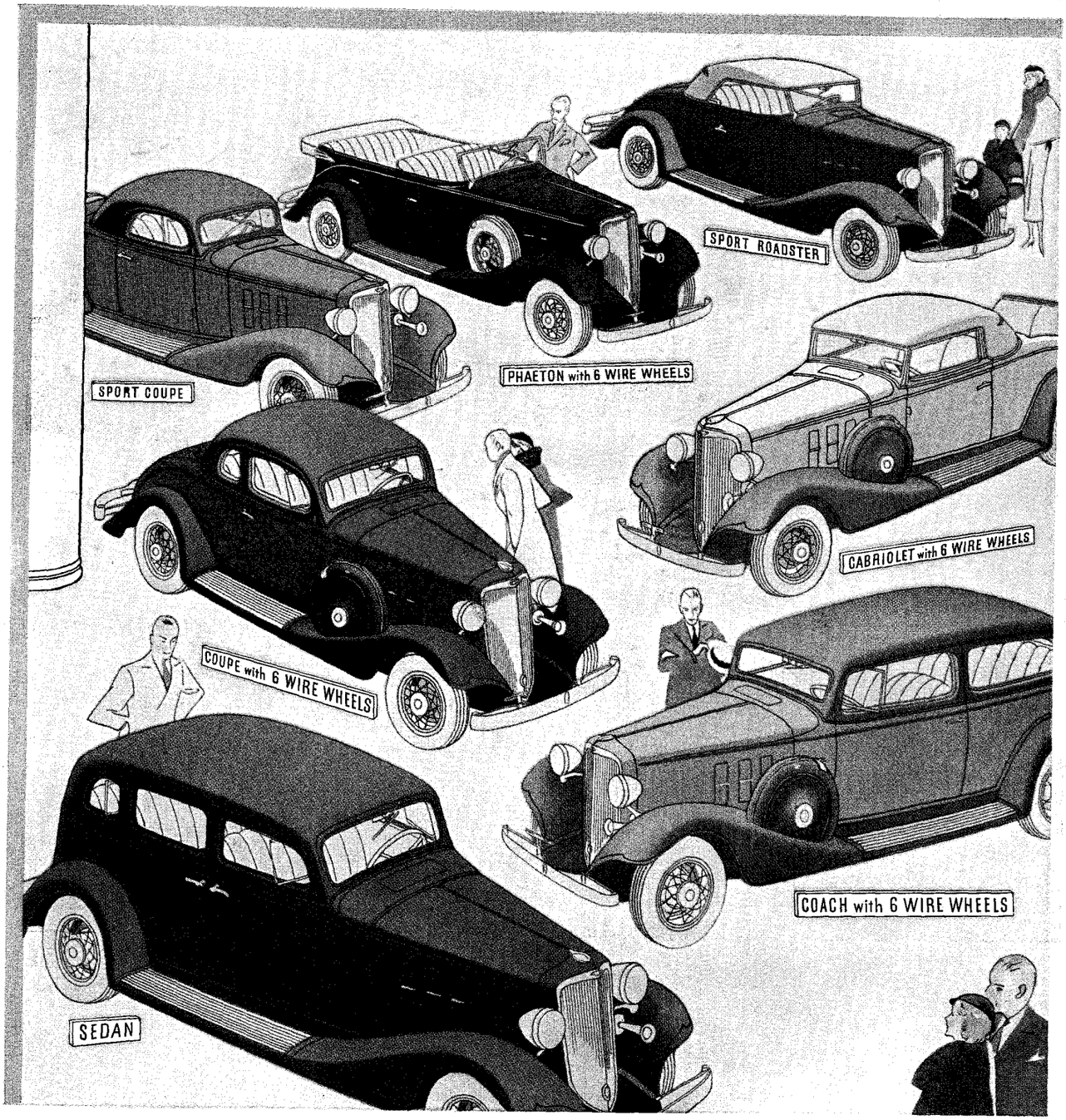

THE CAR THAT LEADERSHIP BUILT

goes on Dress Parade

CHEVROLET

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

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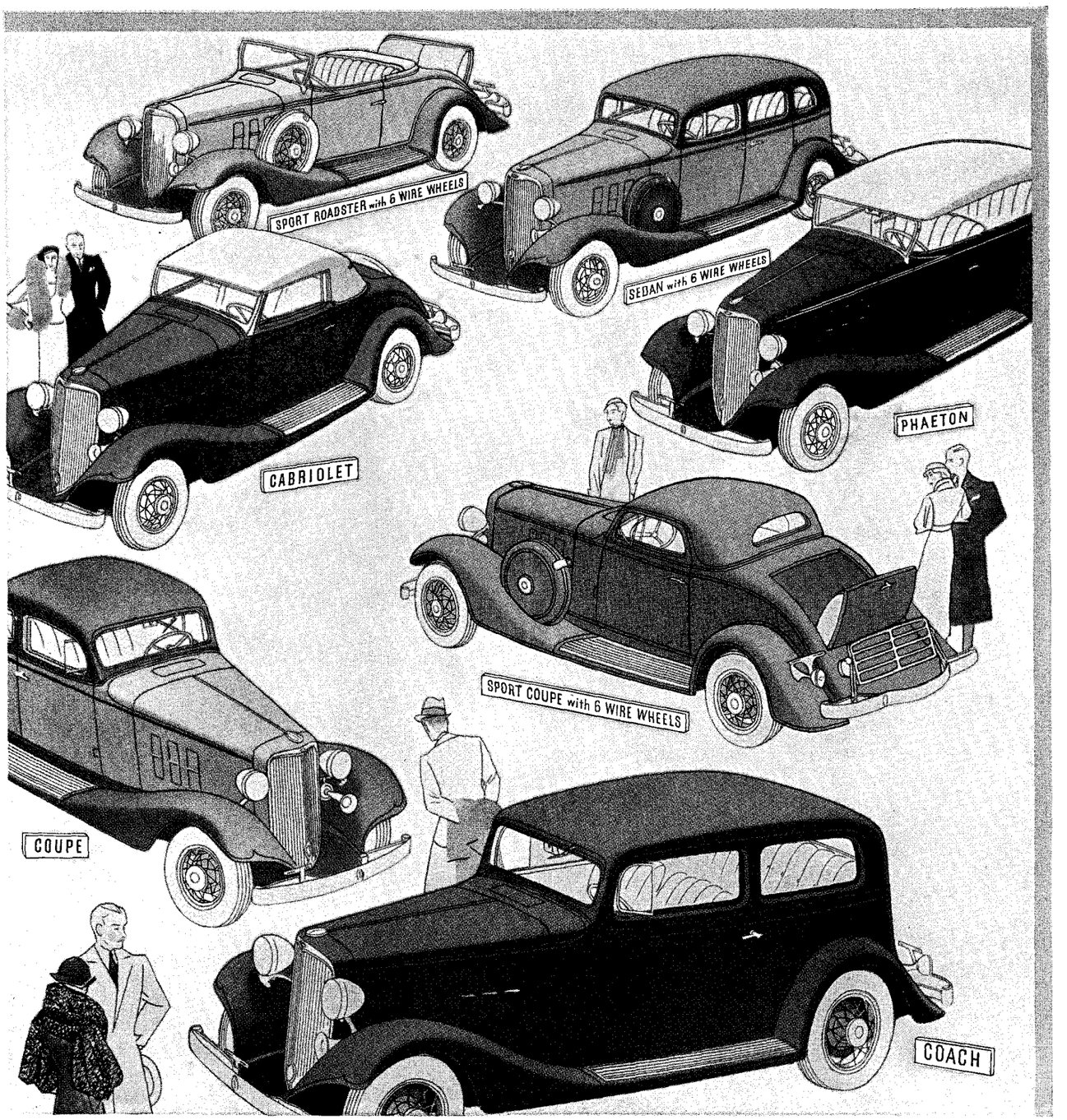

CHEVROLET goes marching into 1933 with a colorful parade of the biggest cars in the low-price field—and the greatest values in its history. Fourteen brilliant examples of what the leader can achieve, this year, *in quality at low cost.* Fourteen splendid new six-cylinder models—featuring the largest array of new advancements ever introduced in a new Chevrolet: Longer wheelbase. New "Aer-Stream" styling. Larger, lower, roomier Fisher bodies. Shatter-proof windshield. The first basic improvement in travel comfort in over a decade—Fisher No-Draft Ventilation. A new invention for blotting out annoying vibration—the Cushion-Balanced engine mounting. Free Wheeling combined with a "Silent Second" Syncro-Mesh shift. A time-proved six-cylinder motor that's faster, more responsive, more powerful, and more economical than ever. A Starterator and an Octane Selector. Only Chevrolet could possibly build cars offering all these new features at such prices—*because Chevrolet is the leader!* For 4 out of the past 6 years, Chevrolet has led the world in sales. Chevrolet builds in greater volume—buys in greater quantities—does everything on a bigger, *more economical* scale. Hence, Chevrolet can use the savings of its vast production to provide bigger, finer, more advanced cars—at prices millions can pay!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

New CHEVROLET *Six*

AT A NEW SCALE OF LOW PRICES

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Wearing Your Microphone

THE MICROPHONE THAT A PUBLIC SPEAKER wears on his coat instead of standing it on a table before him, has been recently perfected.

Wherever he goes or stands, it is always with him; he is not tied to one place, as he is with the older form.

THE DIGEST briefly noted this improvement in a recent issue, and we now quote some essential particulars from a paper presented by W. C. Jones and D. T. Bell, at a meeting of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers, and printed as one of the Technical Publications of the Bell Telephone System (New York, 1932). We read:

Courtesy of the Western Electric Company

The "Mike" Worn as a Boutonniere.

"It is not unusual for a person unfamiliar with the conventional form of microphone to move about, and so affect seriously the results obtained. It is also necessary for a lecturer often to turn from a stationary microphone to explain a lantern-slide or to use a blackboard. The lapel microphone has been developed to overcome these limitations.

"The microphone is attached to the speaker's clothing. It is slightly less than an inch and a half in diameter, and weighs about one and a half ounces. The stiffness and mass of the diaphragm have both been made small, and sufficient mechanical resistance has been added to assure the required degree of uniformity of response.

"The mass is made small by constructing the diaphragm of thin aluminum, formed into a cone so as to provide sufficient stiffness to cause it to vibrate essentially as a piston. Thin impregnated paper rings support the edge. They fit into a recess of such dimensions that they separate slightly from one another. This not only provides a support of little stiffness from the diaphragm, but also introduces resistance due to air between the adjacent layers of paper.

"The dimensions have been proportioned so as to provide a sufficiently large number of contacts in series, to minimize carbon noise and to reduce materially the electrical aging of the carbon.

"A rubber covering materially reduces the noise caused by rubbing on the speaker's clothing. The microphone can be attached either to the breast pocket of a coat or to the lapel.

"A flexible cord, about thirty feet long, provides the electrical connection to the microphone, and is provided with a plug for connecting it to the jacks in the control cabinet.

"The output of a lapel microphone, when fastened to the coat lapel, is approximately the same as that of a push-pull carbon microphone located about three feet from the speaker. The size and weight have been so reduced that it can be worn without inconvenience or discomfort. In fact, most speakers are less conscious of the lapel microphone than they are of the conventional form.

"The cord from the microphone to the control cabinet does not raise an important problem except in so far as it reacts on the technique of using the instrument. In this connection, it is of interest to note that methods have been developed that make it feasible to handle even the more complex types of public-address programs without difficulty.

"It is expected that the lapel microphone will find application in theaters, churches, lecture-rooms, convention halls, banquet-rooms, and the like, where public-address equipment is employed. It also has a field of application in connection with other sound-recording and -reproducing equipment."

Why Children Bite Their Nails

THIS HABIT IS DUE TO LACK OF VITAMINS B and D, according to a French authority.

Biting the finger-nails and eating them are practically the same thing, so we should really ask why the little ones eat their nails. For they do.

Such is the purport of a communication to the Society of Pediatrics in Paris by Doctors Zaborowski and Jendon, and thus summarized by Prof. A. Sartory in the *Dernières Nouvelles* (Strasbourg):

"Lack of nourishment sometimes works out in complex phases which it is difficult to trace, both in animals and in man. Thus it happens that as a result of many experiments and innumerable tests the conclusion is reached that a vice very general among the smaller breast-feeding animals, even those which are vegetarian, a vice taking the form of devouring the young, is stimulated by a total lack of vitamins B and D.

"One or the other of these lacks may occasionally cause an outbreak of this malady. One or the other of these vitamins may likewise cause it to disappear.

"The results thus obtained are often very irregular. By certain experiments it is possible to evoke cannibalism among the females of a species, and it can be made to die out by the addition of vitamins B or D to the food.

"Quite accidentally, in the course of such experiments, the experts noted the disappearance of nail-eating in an invalid stricken with alcoholic nervousness and subjected to treatment with these vitamins. The same treatment given to children caught devouring their finger-nails yielded the same result.

"This finger-nail-biting or -eating, usually deemed evidence of mental feebleness, is actually provoked by a lack which can be made good in eight or ten days through proper vitamins."

Horse's Ancestor Found in an Oil-Well

DESCRIBED AS ONE of the most remarkable discoveries in the history of vertebrate paleontology, the skull of one of the earliest mammals, a possible ancestor of the ungulate or hoofed animals, has been found in an oil-well nearly half a mile below the surface in Louisiana.

The skull, now in the U. S. National Museum, is identified as a new species by Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, one of the foremost American authorities on ancient mammals.

It was a warm-blooded, insect-eating creature, which lived approximately fifty million years ago, just at the close of the age of the great dinosaurs. The mammal race was only starting on its road to mastery of the earth. Says a press bulletin from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington:

"The skull was brought up by an oil-well drill from a depth of 2,460 feet, in Caddo Parish, Louisiana. It was entirely surrounded by a stony formation which had been broken by the drill so that some teeth were revealed. Sent to the Smithsonian, these teeth were identified provisionally as belonging to a family, the largest of which was about the size of a shepherd dog. This creature was about the size of a house-cat, it is indicated by the skull.

"There is no creature alive to-day, Smithsonian experts say, which even remotely resembles this creature as it can be reconstructed from the new bones available. It is believed by some possibly to have been in the ancestral line of the ungulates, or hoofed mammals.

"The skull was secured from a level associated by geologists with the period of the great dinosaurs. In his study of the skull, however, Simpson identified it with a genus which belonged undoubtedly to the next period, slender remains of which have been found in very limited areas of New Mexico and Montana. Here is a strange mix-up of ages millions of years in length."

Altho true mammals, the family to which the newly found creature belongs were extremely primitive, and disappeared from the earth in the tertiary geologic period while other families were increasing their size. Probably they left no near relative.

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An Electric Palate

A NEW "ELECTRIC PALATE" tastes and tells the acidity or ripeness of apples, oranges, lemons, and other fruits and vegetables.

It has been developed by R. C. Hitchcock, of the Westinghouse Company. Mr. Hitchcock has named it "electrynx." It also records the acidity of tea and coffee.

The electrynx is so sensitive that it records the action of one-millionth of an ampere, or about one-tenth the "wing power" of an ordinary house-fly. Previous recording meters of this sensitivity were expensive and not readily portable. It was primarily designed to measure the minute currents that flow in photo-electric tube circuits—the "electric eyes" used in sound-motion picture-projectors or other light and sound sensitive devices. Mr. Hitchcock is thus quoted in a bulletin issued by the Westinghouse news service:

"The principle involved in the development of the electrynx dates back to Alessandro Volta and his original Voltaic or 'wet' battery of over a hundred and thirty years ago. Two dissimilar pins in the electrynx are the electrodes, and the materials under test supply the solution or electrolyte. While sitting at lunch in my laboratory, it suddenly occurred to me that an ordinary apple contained a certain amount of electrical energy. Out of curiosity, I inserted the two dissimilar pins of the recording meter into an apple that was lying on the table. I got the shock of my life when the meter began to register. I immediately tried the same experiment on an orange and a lemon with the same surprizing results. The testing of tea, coffee, and other materials with an acid content were experimented with, with the result that another long-wanted scientific tool was put into the hands of the research experimenters.

"With the new electrynx, canners and preservers of fruits and vegetables will be able to keep the flavors of their products at a given standard, because it will be possible for the samplers at the various orchards and fruit exchanges throughout the country to select the raw product more scientifically.

"With the further development of the electrynx, and when accurate charts are made of the various products under investigation, no doubt the whole system of testing and sampling will be revolutionized. From the information that we have on hand, it is interesting to note that a fruit with a very sour taste will have a high reading, while a sweet fruit will register low, as indicated by the table below:

Fruit	*Microamperes*
Pear, No. 1	14
Sickle pears	6
Small apple (delicious)	10
Rome Beauty apple	8
Big tart apple	10½
Large Sunkist orange	7
Orange	5½
Lemon (California)	19
Lemon (Messina, Italy)	15
Grapefruit (Florida)	9
Grapefruit (Porto Rico)	13

"Other tests made with the electrynx were the acid condition of the human mouth, palm of the hand, the hair, and other parts of the body. It is predicted that with further development of this new apparatus, the day of sticking out your tongue to the doctor is past, for in the future all that will be necessary for the doctor to do is to place the prongs of this instrument in the patient's mouth and the acid content of his tongue will be recorded on a meter before the physician."

Direct electrical measurements can also be made by this new instrument of quantities which formerly required elaborate circuits or amplifying devices. A simple three-element outfit with no battery comprises an electrical temperature-indicator. With the development of the electrynx, scientists have made another step toward producing a complete robot. We have electric eyes, ears, nose, voice, and lungs, all of which have revolutionized our scheme of living.

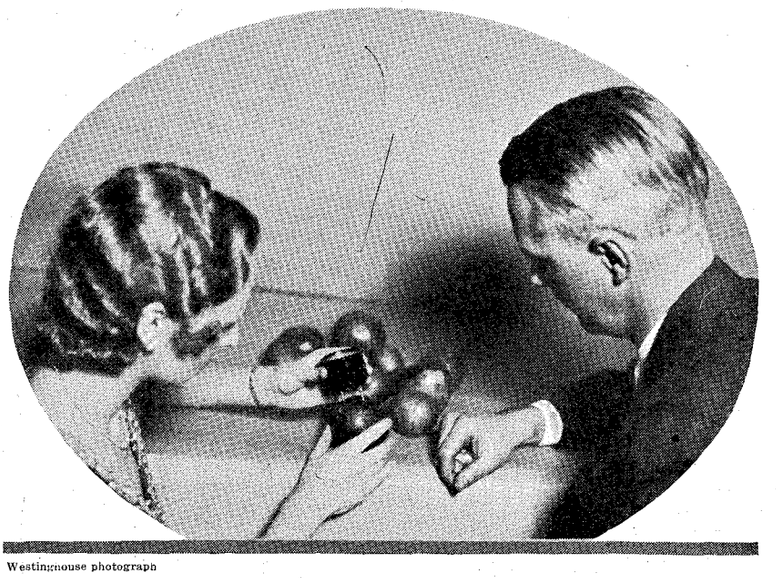
Monoxid Poisoning in Closed Cars

THERE IS A NEW TWIST to the carbon-monoxid-poisoning danger in motordom these days.

Its existence, however, does not imply that the old guises in which this menace appeared now have ceased to be.

The latest angle on monoxid-poisoning, of which health officials think the public should take notice, is that growing out of the mechanical condition of many cars.

Millions of vehicles still in service have long since passed their mechanical prime. Their exhaust systems have developed leaks. So, also, have the floor-boards of the car body. The combination is enough to permit the escape of fumes into the passenger compartment. Says William Ullman in his Feature Service (Washington, D. C.):



Westinghouse photograph

He Got "the Shock of His Life" at Lunch

When an apple made his meter jump. Here Mr. Hitchcock is proving it to a fair skeptic.

"If the motorist is one of those inclined to drive with the car windows closed tightly—and cold weather and the wider use of mechanical signaling devices induces this tendency on the part of a greater number—the possibilities of monoxid danger are rendered the more pronounced.

"Health authorities have discovered that the car-owner has one fairly definite clue to the existence of these circumstances in his own case. If he has noticed that his head aches after a trip in the car, it is an intimation that he has been breathing monoxid gas. Only the fact that the average automobile body is not air-tight is thought to have spared many from breathing this gas in such concentrated doses as to suffer a far worse effect than a headache.

"There is no expectation on the part of health officials that motorists will, or can, surrender their old cars in favor of new ones simply to escape the menace of monoxid-poisoning. They do recommend, however, that those who suspect that all is not well with the vehicle's exhaust system have it inspected and repaired if necessary. In this connection, car-owners are urged to remember that the gasket between the exhaust manifold and the exhaust pipe is subject to tremendous heat at all times. This condition of service makes it particularly susceptible to small leaks which reveal themselves neither in the usual noise of a blown gasket nor in inefficient engine operation. They can be found most positively by a thorough inspection of the exhaust system.

"Monoxid-poisoning is one of the most insidious of the dangers which confront the automobile user. The gas, produced by fuel combustion, is invisible, odorless, and tasteless. Usually, its victims are taken completely unawares; their first recognition of the danger coming when they are seized by a helpless drowsiness which passes quickly into unconsciousness.

"Years of agitation against the danger of running automobile engines in small closed areas, such as the private garage, has familiarized the public with the menace involved. Of the new form it now has taken, less public knowledge exists. Health authorities are convinced the situation needs to be corrected."

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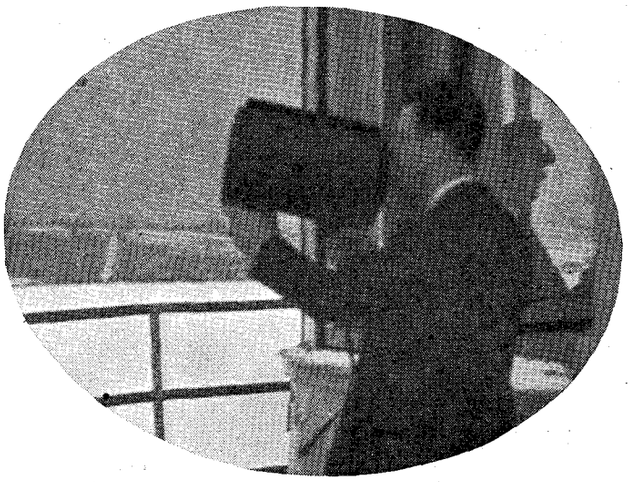
Shooting Down Airplanes

THIS IS AN ACTIVITY required at nearly every airport in the country.

As a matter of record, it is necessary to shoot them up as well as down.

The "gun" which does this shooting is a small but extremely powerful search-light, and the projectile is a beam of light, either white, red, or green. Until this beam of light hits its target, which is an airplane, either in the air or on the ground, just as surely as the marksman hits the bull's-eye, no flyer may land or take-off. To quote a press bulletin from the news department of the Westinghouse Company (East Pittsburgh, Pa.):

"Such a unit is required at every airport that is not equipped



Westinghouse photograph

Shoots Them Up, Shoots Them Down

The "gun" weighs only seven pounds and sends beams of light, red, white, green, 10 miles by day, 15 by night. They tell the air pilot when and where to land.

to radio directly to pilots, by regulations of the Department of Commerce.

"The new air traffic 'guns' are the latest product of the illuminating engineer's inventive ability. Engineers have just developed a new 'gun' which is 8½ inches in diameter, 16 inches long, weighs only seven pounds, but has a maximum beam candle-power of 350,000. Its small size and light weight permit ease of operation and minimum fatigue after an extended period of traffic operation. This is a factor to be considered when it is learned that during the National Air Races in Cleveland, an operator at the Cleveland Airport gave landing and take-off signals, using the Westinghouse 'gun,' to aircraft at the rate of 300 an hour."

Here are more details of the new device:

"The unit is equipped with two pistol grip handles, and is as carefully balanced as the finest rifle, in order that the operator may aim at his target accurately and steadily. The reason that the projector must be aimed, as a gun, is that it 'shoots' a beam of light just twelve inches wide. The beam, however, altho narrow, is so powerful that it is normally visible 10 miles in the daytime and 15 miles at night. Signals are readily discernible to the pilot of any aircraft that is visible to the airport's traffic director.

"The three beams, white, red, and green, are changed by pulling the trigger of the search-light at the front handle. As the pilot of a plane is circling the airport, the traffic manager 'shoots' him with the beam. If red, he stays up. If green, he comes in. The same signals are used for taking-off. The white beam is used by the traffic director to 'spot' objects on the ground for the pilots landing at night.

"In 'shooting' airplanes, the operator aims at them by means of a sighting-tube mounted on top of the projector. This sighting-tube is equipped with a peep-sight at the rear and cross-hairs at the front. The field of view is such that the operator can readily aim the unit and at the same time can see that no other aircraft other than the one to which he is signaling is in the limits of the beam."

Dangers of the Sun-Bath

THE SUN-BATH CRAZE IS OVERDONE, asserts a French physician.

At its best, he says, it was founded upon a misconception. At its worst it causes the weak to become weaker and the well to run serious risks.

Young and old alike should be cautious in taking sun-baths, says Dr. Charles Fiessinger, from whose study in *Candide* (Paris) these points are taken:

"To begin with, one should think of one's age. After sixty there should be an end of the folly of exposing one's skin to the sun cult.

"Doubtless, a man of sixty does not think he is old. . . .

"If the arteries no longer are endowed with juvenile elasticity, what risks are run of congestions, not to mention various infections!

"Even among the young, accidents result from sun exposures. A young girl, taking her sun-bath, was smitten with endocarditis and caught a fever.

"The functions of the skin capillaries are interfered with by the stimulation due to extreme light. Those subject to heart difficulties, and all who are likely to feel the effect of overstrain, run another risk. The work of the heart is made heavier and a tendency to tension is intensified.

"This great tension is sometimes misunderstood by its victim. He who has passed middle age would do well, before taking a sun-bath, to consult a physician.

"Those whose kidneys are not in the best shape should also be cautious. Skin exhalation is often checked by the drying process of a sun-bath.

"Poisons eliminated through the skin will thus seek an outlet by other routes. They will go to the kidneys, thus imposing greater labor upon an organ which may be overworked as it is.

"Some tuberculous subjects have hoped for an improvement in their state by means of sun-baths. They would be wiser if they did not pin their hopes to this expedient. There are too many complications to fear. The same holds good for the asthmatic.

"The nudist craze may entail a series of crises in health that will continue hopelessly.

"Those suffering from skin affections of various kinds must also be on their guard against sun-rays. Victims of eczema especially should avoid sun-baths."

What Is Funny and Why

A FUNNY story is a test in logic, humorous as it may seem. The joker is that, after deceiving our minds into hunting for probable endings, it snaps us up short with a ridiculous conclusion.

And improbable as the final point may seem under usual circumstances, it must seem logical enough to fit the facts of the anecdote.

This, says R. F. Maier of the University of Michigan psychology department, is what psychology finds when it examines our thinking during the progress of an after-dinner speaker's tales. To quote a recent news-bulletin of the university.

"When the comedy hero in the movies is thrown through a window by the villain, we laugh because it is an unexpected solution to the predicament leading up to the act, and a different solution from any we might have been subconsciously working out ourselves. At the same time we see it as perfectly logical, so far as the villain is concerned, according to Dr. Maier's theory. As the humorous experience is without emotion, the humorous situation must not arouse our tender feelings.

"Authors and tellers of stories intended to arouse hilarity will be more sure of hoped-for results if they will make sure of the following points, says Dr. Maier. The listener's mind has been subconsciously busy looking for a conclusion, so no hint must be given if he is to be properly astonished; second, the final humorous shock must appear suddenly and bring with it a rearrangement of the facts of the story in an unexpected way; third, the 'point' must be experienced momentarily as disconnected with the personal experience of the listener, lest it bring up emotional memories that might spoil the humor; fourth, the final 'kick,' tho unexpected, must still grow logically out of the facts in the story and explain them; and last, it must have the characteristics of the ridiculous in that its logic is limited only to the facts of the story."

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"Poisons collect in the body *daily*..."

declares DR. GUDZENT

"CONSTIPATION is one of the commonest of all ailments. It has a serious effect on health."

An authority famous all over Europe makes that statement, Dr. Friedrich Gudzent, Professor of Internal Medicine in the great University of Berlin. He says:—

"When food wastes are retained in the body too long, poisons develop which filter into the blood. This . . . leads to headaches, coated tongue, bad breath, poor appetite, loss of energy . . ."

Can constipation be corrected? He says:—

"The usual cathartics and laxatives will not cure constipation. Today this trouble is overcome by natural means . . . *such as fresh yeast.* Fresh yeast softens the wastes in the intestines and stimulates the intestinal muscles. This brings about easy eliminations."

If you are troubled with constipation, Fleischmann's Yeast will actually *strengthen* your intestines.

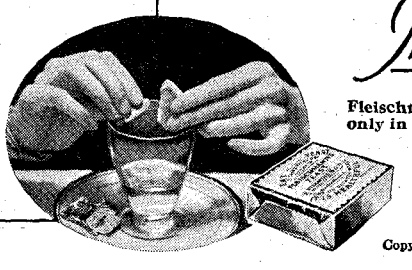
And as stagnant body wastes are carried out of your system regularly, your appetite should improve—"pep" come back—skin blemishes disappear.

All, remember, because your system is no longer being flooded daily with the poisons from an unclean, inactive intestinal tract.

Won't you act now to secure the benefits that come from eating Fleischmann's Yeast? Just eat three cakes a day—one before each meal, or between meals and at bedtime—plain, or in water (a third of a glass). For booklet write Dept. Y-M-2, Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington Street, New York City.

"My case bears out what the great physicians say about yeast"

"Ever since childhood I had had stomach trouble," *writes* R. C. Mason *of Philadelphia.* "Was always taking pills. My system was all clogged up . . . A friend of mine came to the rescue . . . suggested Fleischmann's Yeast . . . In two weeks my sluggishness started to disappear and I could eat things I could never eat before without indigestion. The doctors who advise yeast are right!"



Important!

Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind doctors advise. At grocers, restaurants and soda fountains.

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"Let's Turn the Famous Corner in a New Car!"

THAT'S WHAT HE SAID TO HER at the Automobile Show.

They had been looking and lingering in and around a glittering beauty, ultra-stream-lined—a torpedo without, a boudoir within.

Her face had gone wistful and dreamy as she sank into its magical upholstery, that fitted every curve, while her fingers explored the car's hiding-places and discovered its charming and novel secrets.

But he had worn a grave expression as he gathered information from the exhibitor's representative, ascertained the stunning moderation of the selling price, and jotted down some private arithmetic in a little brown book.

That was when she breathed an anxious little sigh—just before he turned to her with a confident smile and spoke those inspiring words:

"Let's turn the famous corner in a new car!"

And the rest was laughter, chatter, planning, and rejoicing.

It may be revealed, without violation of confidence, that the decision he reached was a product of many factors. One—an important one, too—was a public-spirited desire to do his bit in the latest drive for better times. People who feel a sense of duty and responsibility toward the state of business have picked upon the automobile—that "key-note of prosperity"—as the most suitable object for a concerted buying movement.

The doctrine is, that if all who can possibly buy a new car will do so, whether it be in the higher, lower, or medium-price brackets—and they're all scaled down to scientifically frugal levels this winter—a great advance will be made toward the restoration of good times.

Indeed, some enthusiasts declare that no other step will be needed to coax coy Miss Prosperity around that corner.

And in this way the public will be responding to the courage and faith of the manufacturers, who, as somebody remarked some time ago—and it's truer than ever to-day—"have bet hundreds of millions in cash that hard times are on the way out."

This is a movement which commends itself to THE LITERARY DIGEST, and we give it a friendly push in this issue by setting forth, below, a complete map, as it were, of the 1933 automobile market. These specifications of America's leading makes of cars will be a handy guide for everybody who wants to swing into what we have called "the latest drive for better times."

Especially will it be valuable to many DIGEST readers in districts remote from the cities in which the National Automobile Shows are being held.

The brief specifications given are direct from the manufacturers. Where any particular specification or price is not printed, it was not available at the time of going to press. In all cases our readers will know that the prices are for delivery at the factory.

We suggest to all those LITERARY DIGEST readers who are interested to read over these specifications and then go to your local dealer or write to the factory direct for full information.

Auburn

Auburn offers three complete lines of straight-eight and 12-cylinder automobiles for 1933, available in salon, custom, and standard models. The eight is obtainable in 127 and 136″ w.b. The 8s are powered with 100 h.p. straight-eight Lycoming engine, and the 12s with 160 h.p. V-type Lycomings. Wheel-base of the twelve is 133″.

The salon models in both lines are entirely new. Custom and standard models in both lines are similar to last year, with a number of improvements. Salon and custom models of both lines have dual ratio, which affords a low gear for hills and adverse roads, and a high gear for the straightaway; improved L. G. S. free wheeling, silent and constant mesh transmission gears, startix, and hydraulic shock-absorbers. The salon models have a new type "X-plus-A" chassis frame, eliminating any possible weaving, rubber air-cushioned engine mounting, carbureter air silencers.

Thirty-four models are available in the two lines.

Buick

Buick's lines of 1933 cars are on four wheel-bases ranging from 119 inches to 138 inches. There are twenty models in all, characterized by longer wheel-bases, "wind-stream" body styles, fenders with concealing valances, and "V" type radiators.

Not only have the bodies been lowered from 2 inches to 2½ inches, but all sedan bodies are 1½ inches wider across the rear seats, and all front compartments are 1¼ inches wider. Length of coupé bodies has been increased by as much as 4 to 11 inches. All closed bodies are equipped with the Fisher no-draft system of ventilation, which is individually controlled. There are radio aerials in all closed bodies.

Numerous engineering improvements have been added to the 1933 lines. Especial attention has been given to the fitments of closed bodies, and both steering and braking have been improved. The synchro-mesh transmission has still easier movement, and the engine continues the valve-in-head principle that has been used by Buick for 29 consecutive years. Engines are of the straight-eight type, which has been developed and perfected by Buick engineers.

Price range for the four series is from $995 to $2,055, f.o.b. Flint. Fashionably slender figures, these, for larger, more powerful, and more luxurious cars.

Cadillac-La Salle

With the presentation of the 1933 Cadillac-La Salle models comes an announcement that every model in all three lines—Cadillac V-12, Cadillac V-8, and La Salle V-8—is offered at a decided reduction in price from 1932, a decrease of $250 being made in the five-passenger La Salle sedan.

Production of the V-16 in 1933 will be limited to 400 cars, custom-built to order. All bodies will be Fleetwood creations. The name of the owner and its serial number—from "1" to "400"—will be engraved on a plate to be fixed as an integral part of this magnificent sixteen-cylinder car.

The 1933 La Salles and Cadillacs establish new high standards for beauty, luxury, and performance. They have the new Fisher individually controlled no-draft ventilation, and exclusive Cadillac rain-proof cowl ventilator, improved and all silent synchro-mesh transmission, new piston construction, an improved full-range ride regulator, a new cooling system, and a vacuum-brake assister.

High lights of advancements over previous Cadillac and La Salle cars are many and varied, from the beautiful sweeping lines of hood and radiator to the numerous refinements introduced for still greater comfort and safety.

Chevrolet

For 1933 Chevrolet presents longer wheel-bases, new "wind-stream" styling, more power and speed with greater economy, larger and lower Fisher bodies with the new "no-draft" ventilating system, shatter-proof glass in windshield and ventilators, cushion-balanced motor mounting, free wheeling with synchro-mesh transmission, and silent second gear and "starterator," a device which enables driver to start motor merely by stepping on accelerator. Wheel-base is now 110 inches, h.p. 65, speed well over 70 m.p.h. A very important addition is the new "octane" selector. This device enables the driver to get the highest possible efficiency out of all grades of gasoline. For 1933 Chevrolet is producing a larger and more extensively improved and finer model than any since the car was changed to a six in 1928.

Chrysler

Chrysler for 1933 presents a Six of 117″ w.b. and 83 horse-power at a base price of $795; the Royal Eight of 120-inch w.b. and 90 horse-power at a base price of $945; an Imperial Eight of 126-inch w.b. and 108 horse-power at a base price of $1,395, and an Imperial Custom Eight of 146-inch w.b. and 135 horse-power at a base price of $2,895. Sixteen new engineering features are included, among the more important being:

Valve-seat inserts, an improved automatic clutch with pendulum control, an all-silent transmission that is silent in reverse and in all forward speeds, hydraulic shock-absorbers with automatic cushion control, Flex-Beam headlights with four positions,

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coincidental accelerator-type starter that eliminates the starter button. All models are equipped with floating power engine mountings, free wheeling, double-drop girder-truss frames, all-steel bodies, and internal-expanding hydraulic brakes, and many other Chrysler engineering features. The introduction of an eight-cylinder car listing below $1,000 marks Chrysler's first appearance with an eight in this price-class.

Continental

Continental offers three complete lines of cars, the line including two 6-cyl. models and a 4-cyl. car. All three will introduce "winged power," Continental's patented engine mounting to eliminate vibration. All three introduce Safety All-Steel bodies.

The 4-cyl. Continental Beacon creates a new and lower price field for full-sized cars. It has four body types, a four-door, five-passenger sedan; a two-passenger coupé; a sport roadster, and a two-door sedan for five passengers. The Beacon has a three-point balanced chassis, double cantilever rear springs, a single transverse front spring, and winged power.

In the former low-price field is the Flyer, a 6-cyl. model with four-door, five-passenger sedan, coupé for two, sport roadster, and two-door sedan body types. This car employs the same mechanical innovations of the 4-cyl. Beacon.

Low down in the medium-price field is the Continental Ace. Its 6-cyl. engine develops 85 h.p. Speed and pick-up are pronounced, and winged power is a feature. It employs an X-type frame with an entirely new front cross-member. Body types include five-passenger, four-door sedan, coupé with rumble-seat, and a de luxe sedan with special equipment. All three cars include safety glass in the windshield.

De Soto

Style is the key-note of the new De Soto for 1933. De Soto's slogan, "America's smartest low-priced car," has been uppermost in the minds of its body designers. The beauty of its round radiator has been enhanced by toeing the shell out slightly at the bottom, which results in the blending of the radiator features and hood in what appears to be one integral unit.

The new De Soto engine with the Silver Dome develops 79 h.p. and speed of 78 m.p.h.

Featuring the course of improvement is the coincidental starter, eliminating separate starter pedal and insuring against stalling, also an automatic choke, a new transmission, silent in all speeds including reverse, floating power, free wheeling, safety steel bodies, hydraulic brakes.

Nine separate body styles, four being custom, four standard, and one special, are included in the new line. Prices vary from $695 to $975.

Dodge

Dodge Brothers Corporation presents two new types—a six and an eight, both of entirely new design.

One of the important details in connection with the introduction of the new six, is the reestablishment of Dodge in the lower-price bracket in which the well-remembered Dodge Four previously held sway.

The Dodge Six is offered in five body types—coupé, coupé with rumble-seat, convertible coupé, sedan, salon brougham, with factory prices ranging from $595 to $695.

The mechanical features include floating-

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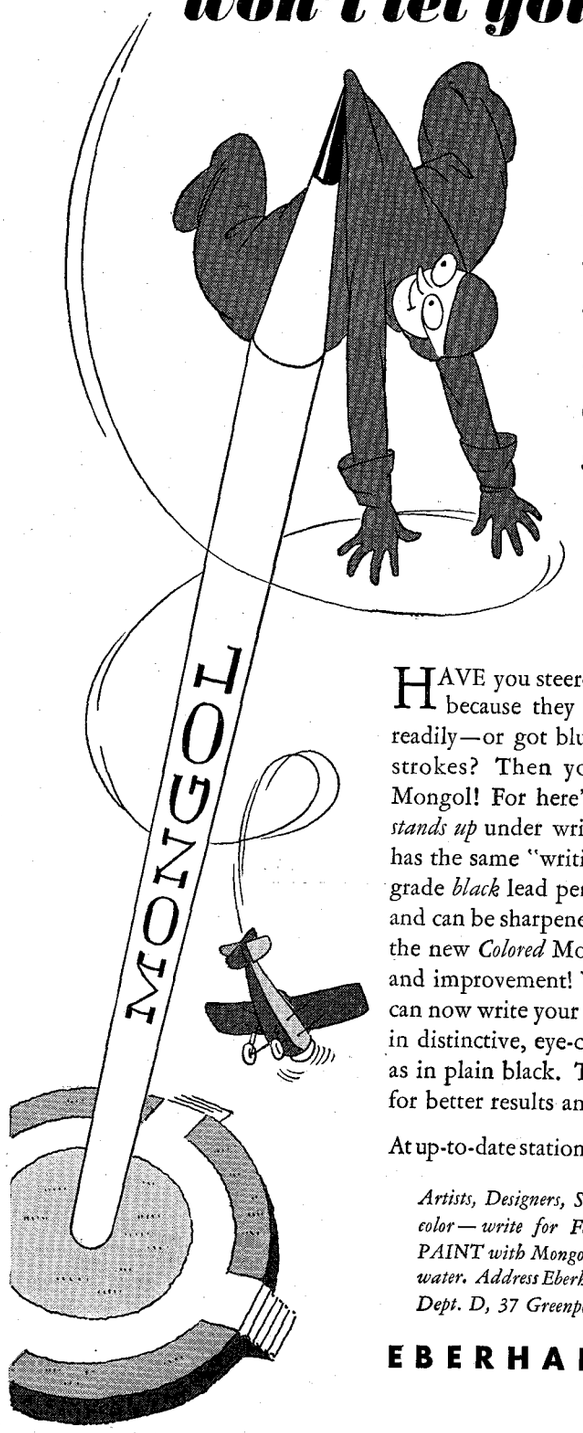

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power engine mountings, chromium alloy exhaust valve seats, transmission quiet in all speeds, automatic clutch, free wheeling, self-lubricating Oilite springs, airwheel tires, a new system of 'cross steering,' thermostatic idler control, hydraulic brakes with centrifuse drums, tubular front axle, mono-piece steel bodies, etc.

Details of the new 8-cylinder Dodge line will be announced later.

Ford

At the time of going to press no information was available about a new Ford. The "V-8" and the "4" will continue to give the great satisfaction and service which have ever been synonymous with the name "Ford."

Franklin

For the first time in automobile history the new Franklin Olympic brings an air-cooled, supercharged, 100-horse-power engine into the medium-price group, priced at $1,385. Besides the Olympic model, there is the Airman in the $2,300 class, and also the air-cooled Franklin Twelve with coachwork by LeBaron. The latter's 150-h. p. engine, a V-type, is built along airplane lines. Prices of the Twelve range from $2,885 to $3,185. The supercharging device on all these engines produces more power by forcing the gasoline mixture into each cylinder equally and in maximum quantity. An interesting point about these cars is that the cooling air from the turbine fan passes over the cylinders at 110 miles per hour, faster than the air-current whizzing over the engine of many of our air-cooled planes, as they rush along at full throttle.

Graham

Graham, which a year ago displayed the only cars having deep-skirted fenders, sloping radiator with rounded hood, and concealed chassis construction, shows three new chassis models, a six and two eights. The all-curvilinear motif now extends to the front bumper, whose two chromium face-plates sweep downward from the front edges of the fenders to a point under the lower tip of the shield-shaped radiator-grill. A unique feature is a 6¼-inch speedometer ring-dial, within which are grouped all the other instrument-board indicators; at night, the dial is luminous, with its figures in bold relief. A distinctive new note is seen in the upholstery, the cushion material being gathered in a series of wide plaits separated by pairs of narrow plaits.

Hudson—Terraplane

Of course the big item of news interest in the Hudson line for 1933 is the Terraplane Eight—which appeared at the New York Show. This was in the nature of a preview of the car, as shipments will not start until some time in February.

The well-known Terraplane Six appears in its 1933 form a bigger car on a full-width 56" tread. Then there is also the 1933 version of the Hudson Super Six. Completing the line are the two Hudson Eights, giving a range of five chassis models, thirty-one body types, with prices all the way from $425 up to $1,500.

The new Terraplane Eight carries the principle of high power-to-weight ratio responsible for the outstanding performance of the Terraplane Six to even greater length. It has a horse-power for every twenty-eight pounds of car weight, and as a result this car is capable of marvelous acceleration.

All of the bodies on the Terraplanes and Hudsons have been thoroughly refined and brought up to date, and all of them incorporate Hudson's new All-year All-weather Air Control Ventilating System.

Hupmobile

For 1933 Hupmobile presents its Silver Anniversary Series, so named in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary as an automobile manufacturer.

The Silver Anniversary Series consists of three cars—the Series 321, an entirely new six-cylinder car, with 90 horse-power engine on a 121-inch w.b.; the Series 322, an eight-cylinder car with 96 horse-power engine and 122-inch w.b.; and the Series 326, with the 109 horse-power and 126-inch w.b.

The beauty of the Hupmobile in 1932 won acclaim everywhere. For 1933, while the same outstanding style motif predominates, the most noticeable new features are a new aero-dynamic design of V-type radiator, and an impressively long hood, and narrow cowl.

Attention should be paid to the tubular front axle, the thermostatic automatic shock-absorbers, the chassis torsional stabilizer the road-shock eliminator, the hypoid rear axle, the heavy frame with sturdy X-member, the fully cushioned rubber engine mountings, synchro-silent transmission with free wheeling, the increased power and speed. On the eights a new device is shown, known as the side-sway eliminator.

Prices for the Series 321 vary from $995 to $1,095. Prices for the Series 322 vary from $1,195 to $1,295—a reduction of $100 compared with 1932. The reduction on the Series 326 is $150, as prices vary from $1,445 to $1,545.

Lincoln

Two 12-cylinder cars are presented by Lincoln this year. A 125 h.p. V-12 on 136 inch w.b. is presented for the first time, and the other, a 150 h.p. V-12 on 145 inch w.b., is offered with refinements and new body design, and it is the finest Lincoln ever produced.

The V-12-136 cars are priced from $2,700 and V-12-145 from $4,200.

The V-12-136 is furnished in ten body designs, the V-12-145 is furnished in 8 body designs and 12 special custom designs by internationally famous body-builders.

Both engines are cushioned at four points. The cylinder blocks are set up at an angle which provides for the non-synchronous flow of power. Correct temperature of engine compartment is attained by thermostatically controlled radiator shutters.

Brakes are of vacuum booster type, the mechanism being fully adjustable for those desiring different pedal actions.

Marmon

Marmon is displaying its newest 16-cyl. model, known as the Marmon Sixteen, Series 1933. This car marks the return of the company to the field of ultra-fine motor cars exclusively. It is powered by the famous 200 h.p. all-aluminum engine designed by Howard C. Marmon.

Many improvements and refinements, designed particularly to enhance exterior appearance and add to interior comfort and luxury, have been made in the 1933 Marmon. Selective ride control has been added, and the braking system considerably improved.

The 1933 Marmon Sixteen line consists of eight custom body styles by LeBaron. All are built on a wheel-base of 145 inches. Prices range from $4,825 at the factory, which is several hundred dollars lower than the preceding model.

Nash

For 1933, Nash Motors has definitely emphasized quality and minimized price for the American motorist.

Three straight-eight groups—the Ambassador and Advanced Twin-Ignition Eight and the Special Straight-Eight; a popular-priced new Standard Eight, and a new Big Six constitute the new Nash line.

The new cars are equipped with such outstanding developments as the extra-durable, underslung worm-drive rear axles in Ambassador and Advanced series; rugged, twist-proof X-dual frames, full ride control or automatic and thermostatic shock-absorbers; synchro-shift, silent second transmissions and free wheeling; pneumatic-cushion rubber motor mounting; non-shatterable windshield glass; Nash "slip-stream," aerodynamic bodies; high-efficiency brakes with steel-and-cast-iron, long-life brake drums, etc. Wheel-bases range from 116 inches in Big Six and Standard Eight series to 133 and 142 inches in the Ambassador series.

Oldsmobile

The 1933 Oldsmobile Six and Eight present new and advanced styling with greater speed and power, at substantially reduced prices.

There is a difference in appearance, altho each is modern in design, low and air-streamed, with all curves sloping toward the rear. The front end treatment of the Eight is striking with its radiator grill of slender chromium bars arranged in herring-bone style. The radiator shell on both cars is ducoed to match the body color.

Another modern note is the hood louvers, which consist of three torpedo-shaped horizontal doors. The exterior design of the Six, at the front end, shows a close-mesh radiator grill ornamented with small, widely-spaced steel bands.

Both have the revolutionary new Fisher No-Draft Individually-Controlled Ventilation. Instrument panels are changed, new models having but two controls, hand throttle and lights. The hand choke is eliminated by the improved automatic choke, introduced for the first time by Oldsmobile in 1932.

Mechanical changes include improved carburetion, three-point "cushioned-in-rubber" engine suspension, and increased horse-power. The Eight is 90 h.p.; the Six, 80 h.p. The Eight's wheel-base has been lengthened to 119 inches, and the tread in both cars has been increased. There are also interchangeable, long-wearing, connecting-rod bearings, automatic thermostatic water-temperature control, improvements in fan, and a vacuum-operated automatic clutch, the latter at slight additional cost.

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Packard

With its new cars, Packard has three different lines with five wheel-bases and 41 body types, besides custom bodies. They are the Packard "8," Packard "Super 8," and Packard "12." A new carburetion system has been developed, combining both up- and down-draft carbureters. Power has been increased, the smaller Packard "8" developing 120 h.p., the larger "8," 145 h.p., and "12," 160 h.p.

All new Packards are equipped with automatic choke, eliminating all chances of flooding or stalling of motor, etc.

All models are equipped with an entirely new power braking system. Four different kinds of braking action can be obtained by turning a small lever, the driver suiting his own taste in brake-pedal effort.

A new ventilating system is included in the new Packards, enabling individual desires of passengers as to ventilation to be changed at a touch.

Transmission gears are silent in all forward speeds. All Packards have safety glass throughout. As in the past, Packard body design will be outstanding.

Pierce-Arrow

Pierce-Arrow for 1933 offers: A series of Eights—Model 836, 136 and 139″ w.b., 135 h.p., factory price from $2,385 to $2,975; three series of Twelves—Model 1236, 136 and 139″ w.b., 160 h.p., factory price from $2,785 to $3,375; Model 1242, De Luxe Bodies, 137 and 142″ w.b., 175 h.p., factory price from $3,650 to $4,250; Model 1247, Custom Bodies, 142 and 147″ w.b., 175 h.p., factory price from $4,400 to $7,200. All prices are lower.

Pierce-Arrow models reflect the modern trend of stream-lining and lowered design. The famed fender headlamps have been molded into the new skirted fenders. The radiator has a greater slant. Automatic power brakes, operated by a foot-treadle, are in all models. Down-draft carburetion and a new automatic hydraulic valve lifter give added horse-power which, with car-weight reductions, improve performance further. They have automatic chokes, perfectly regulating cold-weather starting. Rear axles are worm-gear driven. Free wheeling and synchro-mesh transmissions are continued. Safety glass is standard throughout.

Pontiac

In recent years the trend among cars of the lower price brackets has been toward greater weight and longer wheel-base, so essential to riding comfort and security. A long step has been taken in that direction by the new Pontiac straight eight, a big car in every sense of the word, and offered at a price of $585 and up, f.o.b. factory. Wheel-base is 115 inches, and the four-door sedan weighs 3,256 pounds. All closed models are equipped with Fisher No-Draft Individually Controlled Ventilation. Low center of gravity, wide-section tires, broad wheel-tread, and a new type of unit mounting for the radiator and front fenders are stability factors that supplement Pontiac's weight and wheel-base. And, despite the brilliant pick-up and high speed, Pontiac operates at a cost no greater than many smaller cars.

Plymouth

The new Plymouth Six is featured for the first time in the National Automobile Show. More than $9,000,000 was spent in engineering for this car, which is entirely new from bumper to bumper. The new Plymouth Six represents as finely balanced

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POOR ROY. So often, recently, he has had acid stomach, a sour burning sensation, or a gassy fullness after meals. The very foods he likes best seem to disagree with him. He can't seem to smoke without heartburn. And drinking coffee frequently causes unpleasantness.

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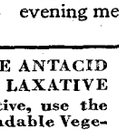

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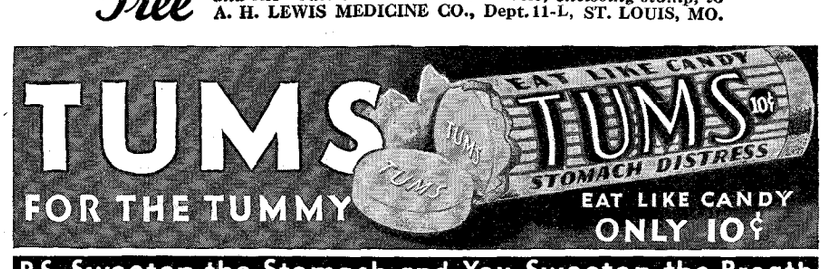

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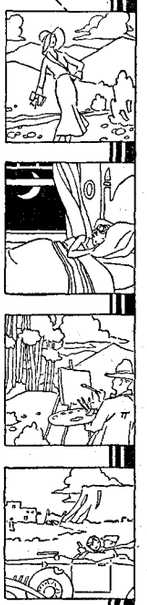

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body design as the low-priced field has ever offered. With the recent price slash, four models now available are priced as follows: business coupé, $495; rumble-seat coupé, $525; four-door sedan, $545, and convertible coupé, $565. The new Six has generously ample outside and inside body dimensions, Plymouth having introduced full-sized cars to the lowest priced field four years ago. The six-cylinder engine with Floating Power motor mountings develops 70 horse-power at 3,600 r.p.m., and has a bore of 3⅛ inches, a stroke of 4⅜ inches with a total displacement of 189.8 cubic inches. Other features include: safety-steel body; rigid-X double drop frame; hydraulic four-wheel brakes with centrifuse drums; full-pressure lubrication; tubular front axle with cross-steering; free-wheeling and automatic clutch.

Reo

Reo is exhibiting two new lines of Passenger Cars which emphasize the air stream design first introduced by Reo two years ago. The new Reo Flying Cloud Six, on 118″ w.b., is offered in three models, Sedan, Coupé, and Convertible Coupé. The Reo-Royale Eight, on 131″ w.b., in three types: Sedan, Coupé, and Victoria. Their smart aerodynamic appearance is emphasized by the addition of "valance skirts" on the front fenders. Air-cushion rubber engine mountings, newly designed X-frames, new silent transmissions with free wheeling, anti-shimmy devices are new additions to the Reo, which has always had a reputation for performance and long life. The Reo line is priced from $995 and up at the factory, the lowest base price for any Reo model since the old four-cylinder days.

Rockne

Celebrating its second appearance in the national shows, the Rockne Six makes its 1933 début with new beauty, more powerful motors, greater interior room, and improvements in upholstery, seat and spring construction, and general riding comfort.

The new Rockne Six motor has been increased to 70 horse-power, and the cars are equipped with free wheeling in all forward speeds, synchronized shift, silent second, motor floated on live rubber at all four points of suspension, automatic switch-key starting, X-frame chassis, 110-inch wheelbase, and many other features. The Rockne Six line includes de luxe and standard five-passenger sedans, five-passenger coaches, two- and four-passenger coupés, convertible roadsters, and five-passenger convertible sedans.

Rockne prices have not been changed and will start at $585 f.o.b. factory.

Studebaker

Studebaker announces a complete new line of cars for 1933. A new Commander "8" of 100 h.p. in the $1,000 field is the most spectacular value Studebaker offers. The President "8" Model 82 lists from $1,325 to $1,650—the lowest price ever placed on this model. There is also a larger President, Model 92, and a new Studebaker "6" priced from $840 to $1,120.

There are power brakes on all models, automatic choke control, automatic heat control, automatic ride control, automatic starting, automatic spark control, automatic anti-backfire control, safety glass in all windows, free wheeling with synchronized shifting, ball-bearing spring shackles, carbureter silencer, cushioned engine mountings, full power mufflers, complete body

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insulation, down-draft carbureters, improved manifolding.

Body models include five- and seven-passenger sedans, two- and four-passenger coupés, convertible sedans, convertible roadsters, and the close-coupled St. Regis brougham.

Stutz

Safety Stutz cars for 1933 are being offered in five new lines including dual-valve eights and single-valve eights in both the Customs and Challenger models, also a six-cylinder quality line.

Basic Stutz principles include low-center gravity, worm drive, double drop frame, "side bumper" steel running boards, safety glass, "feather-touch" hydraulic brakes, automatic chassis lubrication, duplex carburetion, powerful overhead camshaft engines, and automatic thermostatic shock-absorbers.

All eight-cylinder models are equipped with synchro-mesh transmission, improved "smooth-action" clutch, automatic clutch control with free wheeling, hydrothermic engine lubrication control, and semi-automatic starting.

Prices range from $1,895 to $6,195.

Willys-Overland

John N. Willys meets public demand with a new ultra-modern car at the lowest price in Willys-Overland history. The stream-lined Willys 77 offers patented "Floating Power" gasoline economy of 25 to 30 miles to the gallon and a speed of 70 miles an hour. Overall length, 156 inches. Excellence of mechanical features and unusual symmetry, beauty, and simplicity of design make the Willys 77 an outstanding car among 1933 offerings. Prices $395 to $495 f.o.b. Toledo.

The 1933 Willys line also includes the big, new, powerful six-cylinder Willys 99, with handsome stream-lined design, patented "Floating Power," and a speed capacity of 80 miles an hour.

Taking the Foot Out of Football

Early in the history of the game when a goal from field had a scoring value more nearly equal to the touch-down, place and drop kicking were every-day weapons of attack. And as long as the goal posts were on the goal line a team with a good kicker which passed the middle of the field was in the scoring zone.

Emphasis on kicking began to pass about the time the goal posts were moved back. And when the value of the touch-down was increased, coaches came to regard field goals as little more than incidental.

From the spectators' point of view the passing of the field goal detracts considerably from the game. For in close contests there was always the chance that the outcome would turn on a drop or place kick and a feeling that the defense was less effective against a good kicker than against a strong plunger.

As long as the goal posts remain where they are there is little likelihood that the art of kicking will be restored, little chance for gridiron warriors of the future to make their fame as Thorpe and Brickley did through an uncanny skill with the toe.

As the years have passed the foot in football has become increasingly less important. Punting remains a big factor in the game, but otherwise kicking is all but out. The gridiron game of to-day is more like basketball than like the football of Walter Camp's and Alonzo Stagg's days.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Questions

1. What planet is usually called the evening star?
2. Where is Mammoth Cave?
3. Why is December so named?
4. How does the rattlesnake sound its rattle?
5. Who was Kublai Khan?
6. What are aborigines?
7. Where was Napoleon born?
8. What is an amphibian in aeronautics?
9. Alaska was sold to the U. S. by what country?
10. What caused the Trojan War?

The Answers

1. Venus.
2. Kentucky.
3. From Latin "decem" meaning "ten," this being the tenth month among the early Romans.
4. By shaking the horny interlocking joints at the end of its tail.
5. Founder of the Mongol dynasty of China.
6. Earliest known inhabitants of a country.
7. Corsica.
8. Airplane designed to rise from and alight on either land or water.
9. Russia.
10. The abduction of Helen by Paris.

Try This Question and Answer Game

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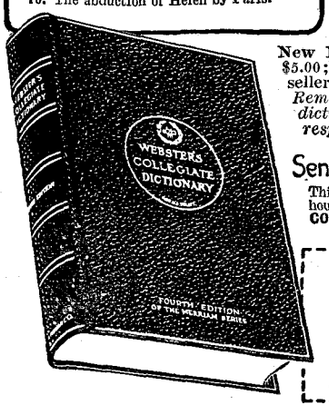

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When Fighting Farmers Defy Foreclosure

ON the Western Front—around the Le Mars salient in the Iowa sector—they went over the top, 500 strong.

There was hot work on the court-house steps.

Embattled farmers were storming a sheriff's sale.

With all the majesty of the law symbolized in his flashing badge and upraised arm, Sheriff R. E. Rippey tried to halt the raid up the court-house steps. The farmers slapped his face and tossed him out of their way.

They seized an attorney, Herbert S. Martin, retainer of the mortgagees in New York. It seems that he had "submitted a sealed bid for the John A. Johnson farm of $30,000 — $3,000 less than the amount of the mortgage held by his company."

Thus the Associated Press account, which tells us further that Martin, also, was slapped and mauled by the angry farmers. They dragged him from the court-house steps, and, "brandishing a rope, they threatened him with tar and feathers and a ride out of town on a rail."

Lawlessness did not even hesitate to molest Judge C. W. Pitts, who "attempted to summon aid, but was seized by the crowd and prevented from using a telephone." We read further:

Finally released, Martin wired officials of his company asking permission to raise the bid. He ended his wire with a plea to "rush answer; my neck at risk."

A few hours later he received a wire permitting him to increase his bid the $3,000, and after consummation of the sale, officials agreed to postpone any further mortgage sales for one month.

During the disturbance, farmers kept pouring into the town and joining the crowd at the court-house. With the foreclosure sale stopt, they proceeded to the Mayor's office, seeking a key to the Pew Implement Company, where a foreclosed tractor once the property of Joe Sokolosky, was stored.

Unable to locate the key, the farmers proceeded to the company warehouse, but quieted and disbanded at the behest of Sheriff Rippey before gaining entrance.

The demonstration to-day climaxed a general movement against forced sales of farm property. In many counties, sales for delinquent taxes have been postponed because of failure to obtain bids on the property.

The lack of bids generally resulted from agreement among those attending not to make offers for the property. The tax sales were to have been held in December, but were postponed for a month. In the last few days attempts have been made by county treasurers again to dispose of the property, but in vain.

Some of the tax sales have been signals for meetings of farmers to draft resolutions urging heavy tax reductions. Yesterday, boards of supervisors in Montgomery, Chickasaw, and Benton counties were visited by farm delegations urging such reductions and cuts in government expenses.

By courtesy of the Philadelphia *Record*

John Hanzel and a Part of His Family

Saved from the sheriff by their Pennsylvania neighbors.

The Farmers' Holiday Association, which is sponsoring the farm strike begun last summer, has organized groups in several counties to work out settlements between debtors and mortgage-holders.

Milo Reno, president of the association, said that peaceful settlements had been arrived at in many instances, and that many deserving farmers were permitted to remain on their land, even tho they could not meet the mortgage payments. He added that in some Iowa counties attorneys could not be found to handle a mortgage foreclosure.

"THIS is open revolt," exclaims the Camden (N. J.) *Courier-Post*, after linking the Iowa imbroglio with an incident in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, when "three hundred farmers took command of a sheriff's sale, intimidated all bidders—and forced the property of a distrest farmer to be sold—horses, cattle, furniture—for $1.18. They 'leased' it all back to him for a dollar."

But these "rebels" are mostly of pure American stock, the Brooklyn *Eagle* reminds us, adding that the "Spirit of 1776" is invoked, and "if the mortgagee plays

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Shylock, in these times, trouble is to be anticipated."

The farmers in Bucks and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, "have organized to take the law into their own hands to prevent their members being sold out at sheriffs' sales," relates Mac Parker in the Philadelphia *Record*, and his story runs on:

Their first experiment was successful, in Bucks County, on Tuesday.

Three hundred grim members of the organization foiled the effort of Sheriff Horace Gwinner to effectively sell the personal property of Farmer John Hanzel, of Bedminster Township, twelve miles north of Doylestown.

As a result, Gwinner was prepared, last night, to appeal to Governor Pinchot for State police intervention to prevent what his office called "mob rule."

When Sheriff Gwinner reached Hanzel's farm, he was greeted by the crowd which arrived an hour ahead of him.

Hanzel's three small children were placed at the entrance to the farm. On their backs were signs which read: "Farmers, Save Our Home"; "Our Lives Are in Your Action"; "Your Children Will Be Next."

The sheriff paused.

Then the crowd took charge of him, his two deputies, and Lawyer Webster Achey, counsel for Jacob Laufensweiler, the plaintiff, and virtually forced the sheriff to conduct the sale as they directed.

In the face of the crowd, many of them armed, according to Achey, the sheriff followed orders.

As a result, the personal belongings, the stock, the household goods, and farm implements of Hanzel were bid in for a total of $1.18. The buyers then gave Hanzel a ninety-nine-year lease on his former property for $1, and the "sale" was over.

The United Farmers' Protective Association was in command and will take similar action if efforts are made to sell out other farmers, its officials said last night.

Deputy Sheriff Howard A. Clymer declared, however, that Tuesday's spectacle would not be repeated in Bucks County.

"We don't want any more sales like this one," he said. He then warned that the State police would be asked to prevent any further interference with the due processes of the law.

THE "Paul Reveres" of the farmers' association rode through the countryside, early Tuesday morning, we are told, warning the members that the sheriff was coming "to sell out Hanzel." Hence a gathering of the clan, and this sequel:

An hour before the sheriff arrived, spokesmen of the farmers' organizations described the farmer's plight. They agreed there would be no bidding except by a "bidding committee" of three men.

When the sheriff reached the farm, at 10 o'clock, he was informed that Hanzel's friends were there to protect Hanzel and his three motherless children. The crowd advised the sheriff to "follow orders."

To prevent Sheriff Gwinner, his two deputies, and Attorney Acher from developing any sudden independent ideas, the unwelcome quartet was rushed inside a barn. The doors were closed. Then the sheriff was told to proceed with the sale.

The first item put up was a hay-loader, worth $30. The bidding committee offered a quarter. The sheriff was ordered to sell, and he nodded his head to his deputy, Clymer, who was serving as auctioneer.

By this time, Gwinner began to resent coercion, and on Achey's whispered suggestion, announced the sale would be postponed.

"No," said a voice, "you'll sell it now."

"Go ahead with the sale," shouted others.

Sheriff Gwinner looked into the 300 grim faces and agreed temporarily that might is right. The sale went on.

Hanzel's fifty chickens were knocked down for three cents for the lot. His three horses brought a nickel each. Five cows, three heifers, and one bull, nine head of cattle in all, were sold for twenty-five cents.

"This is awful," said Achey—but only to himself.

The crowd ordered the sheriff to sell Hanzel's household goods next.

They went for six cents.

"Now we'll take a receipt," said the bidder. They paid over the $1.18, and told the sheriff and his party to get out.

When the sheriff had left, the farmers took up a collection and got $33. They gave Hanzel a dollar to pay for the ninety-nine-year lease on the property. They gave him $11 more to buy food. They paid the bidders $1.18 for the money given the sheriff. The balance was put aside for the treasury of the "Organized Farmer," the official organ of the United Farmers' Protective Association.

SHERIFF GWINNER slipt back to Bedminster Township, the next day, it is said, "to make a quiet investigation of the farmers' organization and leadership," and meanwhile:

Lawyer Achey will suggest, when the sheriff makes his return to the court, on January 9, that the sale be set aside.

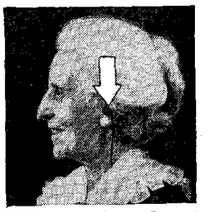
"These men certainly had the three sheriffs and myself in durance vile while we were at the farm," Achey said, "and they seemed to pay particular attention to the lawyer—a sort of Magna Carta party. I know now how King John felt, back there in A. D. 1215, when the English Barons told him to put his signature on the dotted line."

A Chicago dispatch to the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, dealing with acute problems in the farm belt, says that "the farmer revolt against foreclosure proceedings and tax sales is rapidly spreading in scope." The correspondent, Owen L. Scott, links it with renewed talk of currency inflation, and so do a number of editorial commentators. Others emphasize well-known agrarian problems. Iowa sentiment finds expression in the Sioux City *Daily Tribune*, under the head-line "Sitting on the Lid."

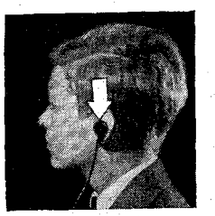
Recently a group of clear-thinking, long-sighted Iowa farmers, all of them substantial business men in normal times, had occasion to discuss with a group of "big money" business men some problems of mutual interest. The farmers tried to get certain ideas over to the "big money" boys. Their reaction was 100 per cent. unfavorable.

"They are just sitting on the lid, waiting to see what happens," remarked one of the farmers as the elevator carried his delegation down to the street level again. "Those fellows figure they are beyond the range of what may happen. In the end, they will be fooled."

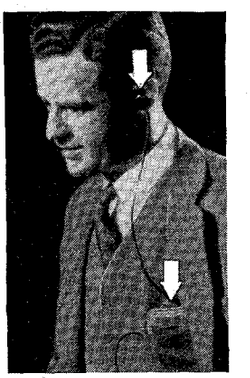
How many American "big money" men are just "sitting on the lid" and waiting to see what happens? How many of them really know what is taking place beneath the lid upon which they are sitting. Not many.



"In touch with people again."



"Keeps me up with my class."



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What'll You Swap?

"BY nightfall about everything but the town hall had changed hands."

With a whoop the citizens of Nyack, New York, rushed to the newly-opened "barter exchange" and proceeded to have a glorious spree at the good old American business of swapping.

Here was a chance to thaw out frozen assets and have a good time doing it. This depression-born revival of the old Dutch trading-post offers an opportunity to anybody with anything to exchange—from canned fruit to building lots. Only cash is barred.

"Wood, overcoats, snowshoes, dogs, and jewelry were traded for turnips, butter, shoes, geese, and footstools.

"A housemaid exchanged her services for board and lodging. Two necklaces of Russian lapis and coral, with a wrought-iron poker thrown in, brought three cabbages, two baskets of apples and a chicken."

And so it went, with dogs, photographs, and vinegar, groceries, bric-a-brac, and skis figuring in a multitude of deals as farmers, merchants, housewives, and laborers joined in this revival of a commercial practise of three centuries ago.

So enthusiastic was the response on the first day, as John Lardner tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune*, that the exchange now promises to become a major industry in this town of 5,300, not far from the metropolis. A week later, in addition to the simple articles listed as "up for barter" there were an automobile, a set of solid Sheffield silver, and a thousand acres of land.

ONE man wanted to give five building lots to have a well dug. Another, a carpenter, would work in exchange for a supply of milk. Somebody else was ready to exchange a collie for clothing.

It all began at the home of Wharton Clay. Mr. Lardner's description of the activity on the opening day reveals the spirit of the exchange and how the deals are made:

At 2 P. M. the arrival of a great natural trader gave the barter all the zest it needed. John C. Broderick, architect, strode into the bartering room, a broad, high apartment strewn with tables, and deposited his wares on the floor.

"I'm here," he announced, "to unite the concrete with the abstract, capital with labor, the white man with the Indian."

Mr. Broderick had a benevolent expression, shrewd eyes, and a white mustache. Before his departure he engineered one of the most intricate triple deals in history, and convinced the barterers that, in Peter Minuit's place, he might have cut at least $10 off the price paid for Manhattan Island.

"How would you like this coat, which I'm valuing for this occasion at $20?" he asked, dangling a handsome overcoat before the eyes of John E. Pitt, skilled laborer and paperhanger.

"Say," exclaimed Mr. Pitt, attracted by the pattern, "I'd work for that."

"Well," computed Mr. Broderick, "at

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Then these "bottles" get plugged up, phlegm accumulates, affording dangerous germs a breeding place. Your throat feels hot and dry. Tickling, irritation and coughing set in.

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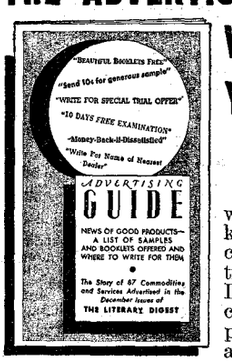
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$5 a day that would make four eight-hour work-days you'd owe me. I can't use that labor right now, but maybe we'll find some one who can."

THE trader "moved intuitively through the crowd to Miss Ethel Miller, proprietor of a farm on the outskirts of Nyack," and we learn that—

Miss Miller's trading material included five jars of pickled fruit, upon which the eyes of Mr. Broderick fastened with admiration and respect.

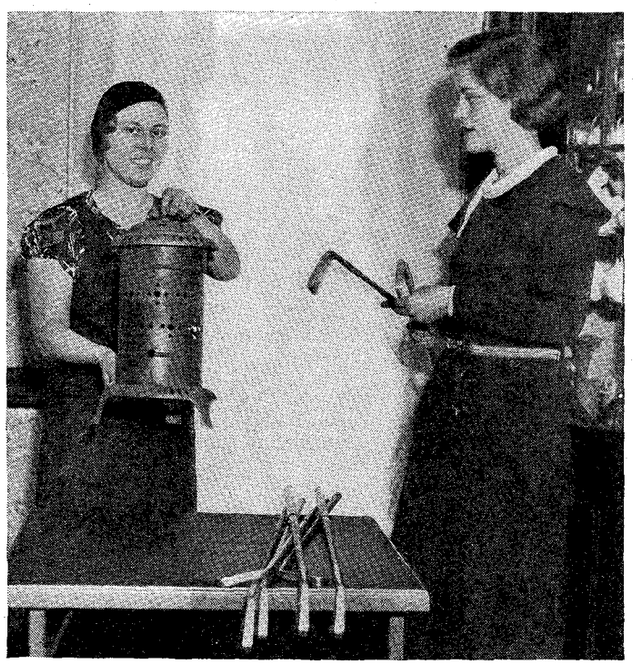
"Need any labor?" he inquired.

"I've got $20 worth and I'd be willing to swap any part of it for that fruit."

Miss Miller reflected. She learned that Mr. Pitt could saw wood and traded her jars to Mr. Broderick for seven hours of the laborer's time. With approximately three work-days still at his disposal the arch-trader hit upon an ingenious scheme for obtaining the balance of Mr. Pitt's payment.

"I'm all out of firewood and practically freezing," he said. "Could you supply me with enough wood to make up the $16 worth of labor you still owe me?"

Mr. Pitt informed Mr. Broderick that this was easily done. He could bring him two cords of dry oak at $8 a cord, immediate delivery.



Acme

Barter Appeals to the Bargain-loving Sex

One man had a set of boxing-gloves, and no use for them—apparently they are futile against the depression. He brought them in and carried home a pair of blankets. In another deal a ton of nut coat was exchanged for fifty chickens. Reading on:

The implications in many instances are tragic. Many in need of such things of the moment as canned goods, coal, and clothing, are putting the most cherished possessions of the families on their market.

However, the spirit of the traders is remarkably good, and some of them are having the time of their lives. This bartering has revived the satisfaction the old American got in driving a good bargain, and it has given one citizen at least "the most pleasant week" he has known since they quit swapping round here for horses.

A number of men have found temporary work, a number of families have managed to stock up on provisions. There are many more deals approaching consummation, and groups are at work on four-, five-, and even six-corner combination bargains.

Trading has taken front rank as a topic of conversation. "What are you swapping?" has become the question of the moment.

AND thus the East begins to nibble at the bartering system, with which the West has already become familiar in the highly organized form of barter exchanges, as previously noticed in our pages.

Four Rocky Mountain States are the center of this activity, Mr. Murray E. King relates in *The New Republic*. We condense a part of his account:

Cooperative groups have sprung up during the past year in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Arizona. Mine owners, sheepmen, cattlemen, and farmers, crusht under the weight of their surplus products, were constantly faced by the specter of bankruptcy. Meanwhile, thousands of jobless workers, of bankrupt professionals, of small business men and shopkeepers, in dire need of the goods, stood idly by, incapable of purchasing.

The first movement toward a solution of the problem came from a number of Salt Lake City business men. Led by Benjamin B. Stringham, a real-estate operator, they formed a group based on the idea of bringing about a direct exchange between the surplus labor of the jobless and the surplus produce of the farms. The idea first took form during the harvest season of 1931, when the farmers leapt at the chance of being able to pay wages in the form of produce.

Having assembled a number of jobless men eager to exchange their labor for food, the group hired trucks and the workers were delivered to the farmers. The men worked all day, and at nightfall were paid in potatoes, onions, carrots, parsnips, apples, peaches, butter, eggs, or pork, according to their wants. The truck then came for them and their produce payments and returned them to their homes.

In the city the idea was extended to include all the trades and professions.

---

4 Pity's Sake!—

I 1-der when I say 2 you
While earth 3-mains my heart is true,
(I never felt like this be-4!)
If 5 a chance at all to win
In this 6-pensive game I'm in.
It's 7-ly to think you mine!
If 8 will only be be-9
I'll love you 10-derly always
And 0 shall cloud your happy days.

—*Pathfinder.*

BEWARE HALF-CURED COLDS!

They Expose You to a Weakened System and to the Dangers of Serious Complications!

DON'T temporize with a cold. Don't take remedies that merely allay the cold instead of getting it thoroughly out of the system. A half-cured cold is a cold never cured and a constant source of danger.

Attack a cold from the inside and attack it with a remedy that does the four things necessary for *complete* relief.

The Four Things Necessary

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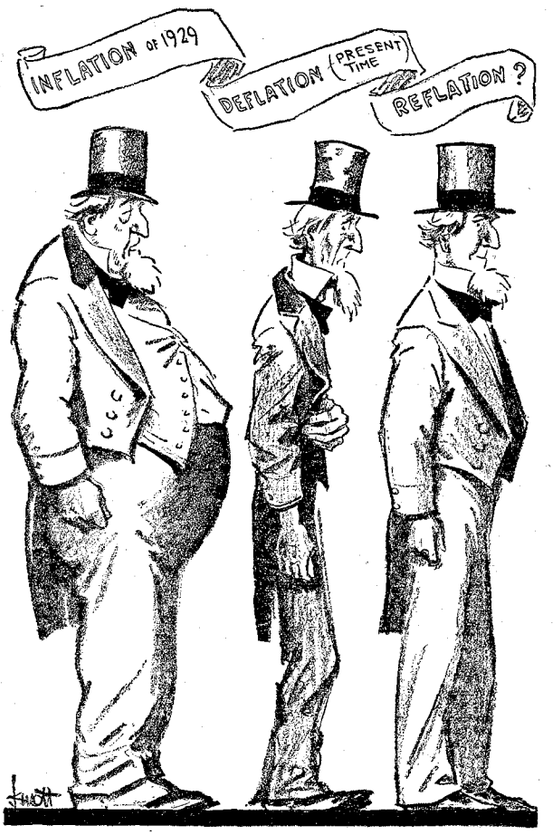
Inflationary Forces Now at Work

THE PRINCIPLE OF INFLATION has been accepted as desirable in the business and financial community, reports such an authority as *Bradstreet's*.

The only real question is how to inflate, we are told. "Knowledge of this baffling phenomenon is still in its infancy, and it is the fear of the practical consequence of any attempt to jack up prices which checks positive approval."

And so, while our financial leaders outwardly disapprove all artificial attempts to raise prices, they are said to hope inwardly, and most fervently, that such efforts may prove successful.

In fact, according to *Bradstreet's*, some of the recent slight upward movements on the security exchanges are due to inflationary suggestions from Washington.



Why Can't We Have the Healthy Medium?

—Knott in the Dallas "News."

WITH these introductory remarks, *Bradstreet's* proceeds with an interesting statement of the extent to which substantial inflationary forces, not generally thought of by the public, are now actually at work. It considers them the most significant economic phenomena of these opening weeks of 1933.

These factors are grouped under three headings. The first has to do with the increase in gold stocks and gold production:

This country's monetary gold stocks have increased $571 million, or 11.8 per cent., since the low point reached during the last week in June. One dollar of gold may serve as the ultimate base of $11 in credit and currency.

Gold production for the current year is estimated at $468 million, equal to the record output of 1912. Normally a little less than one-half the annual production is consumed in manufacturing and for the arts. During the past two years non-monetary consumption of gold has declined more than 80 per cent., releasing a corresponding amount as a base for money and credit.

India, during the period 1914-31, absorbed each year on an average $79 million of gold. During the year and a half from January, 1931, to July, 1932, she disgorged $231 million of her previous accumulations.

If the world's stock of gold in 1929 was adequate for its monetary and credit needs, that stock, in the light of these augmentations and reduced price-levels and low business activity, is now excessive.

We come next to the inflationary influence of the Federal deficit and government financing in the present emergency:

The deficit of the Federal Government during the past two and a half years amounts to $5,422 million.

It has been financed through loans that have released to the banking community an equivalent volume of securities which in turn may be used as a basis for credit and currency expansion. A large part of the Federal debt under an amendment to the Home Loan Act is eligible as security for national bank-notes. Every form of the debt is eligible as a base for Federal Reserve notes up to 60 per cent. of their volume. The securities of the Federal Government qualify as collateral for member bank loans which may be used to increase reserves and upon these reserves additional currency may be withdrawn or bank credit built.

The resort of the Government to the capital market to pay its bills taps comparatively stagnant capital and sends it into more active channels of circulation. The use of Federal funds by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation spurs new enterprise and arrests further deflation by preventing bank failures and keeping railroads out of receivership.

The third group of inflationary forces are connected with Federal Reserve forces:

The policies of the Federal Reserve banks have been as inflationary as the existing statutes will permit.

They have operated along two lines: the maintenance of an excessive supply of reserve credit for the member banks and a rate of interest in the money market which penalizes every bank unable to find any other use for its funds. The Federal Reserve banks at present hold $1,850.7 million government securities in their portfolios. Every time a Reserve bank buys a million of governments it places a million of Reserve money at the disposal of the market. This credit is at once lodged in banks and is used by them for one of three purposes. They may withdraw an equivalent amount of currency, reduce their debts to the Reserve banks or increase their own reserve accounts.

In the first case, it halts the deflationary pressure of added currency demands by bank depositors. In the second, it relieves the banks of the sense of debt and, in the third, it provides a reserve credit base which the member bank may use in expanding its own loans and deposits.

This practise of security purchases and sales by the Federal Reserve banks is termed their open-market policy or operations.

The second line of Reserve policy tending toward inflation, so we read on, "is the control in collaboration with the Treasury of money-market rates":

By keeping the rate on acceptances and the discount rate on member-bank loans low, the Reserve banks virtually control the open-market money rate. In this they are aided by the Treasury, which floats its short-term loans on a basis consistent with the Federal Reserve money policy. These open-market rates are now and have been for some time at the lowest levels in history. During December call money was available at 1 per cent., time money at one-half per cent., acceptances ranged from three-eighths to one-half per cent., and commercial paper from 1 to 1½ per cent.

While recently there has been some question as to the completeness with which money rates can be made to control prices, it is still widely held that "artificially low rates are an inflationary influence."

WELL, then, "if the stage has been so completely set for inflation, why do not prices respond?" The only answer that *Bradstreet's* can find is that all the factors enumerated "are purely passive, with the possible exception of governmental expenditure of borrowed money." In other words:

They are to business what gasoline is to a motor. With proper ignition they will drive the business and price machine far. The spark is still lacking. The forces which provide that vital life are still largely inscrutable.

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Golden South Africa Off the Gold Standard

THAT the country that produces more than half the world's gold should itself be forced off the gold standard is a paradox that interests all our editors.

But, after all, reflects the Washington *Post*, "when seventy South African pounds would buy one hundred pounds sterling and corresponding amounts of other depreciated currencies, it was inevitable that there should be large withdrawals of African gold for the purchase of foreign exchange."

First the Government tried to ward off the inevitable by an embargo on private exports of coined gold, and by other regulative measures. But these efforts were in vain. And, apparently, politics entered into it, the opposition to the Hertzog Government having been agitating for devaluation for some time. The Finance Minister declared that "like Britain, the Government's hands have been forced by uncontrollable circumstances, but unlike Britain the crisis in South Africa has been produced by its own people, encouraged by politicians." Premier Hertzog said: "Organized finance assisted by treason forced South Africa off the gold standard."

And while the news of the fall of the Hertzog Government may come any day, our newspapers talk about the strange quirks involved in the South African suspension of the gold standard. For one thing, one might have thought that South Africa would have remained on the gold standard for the sake of its great stake in gold-mining. But, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, now that the action has been taken, "one of the results reported is a probable expansion of gold-mining operations in that country." And yet there seems to be a reasonable explanation of that:

It seems that with gold commanding considerably more South African currency than it did by virtue of the nation's departure from the gold standard, the proprietors of the gold mines have the promise of lower costs of production. Wages and other mining costs are not expected to jump up immediately to offset the depreciation of the currency in terms of gold. They almost never do. Hence, it is expected that it will be possible to extract gold from low-grade deposits which could not be made to yield a profit heretofore and expand considerably South Africa's production of gold.

This possibility, of course, arises from the fact that a part of the world, notably the United States and France, is still on the gold standard to create a lively demand for gold along with other countries striving to get back on it. If all countries abandoned the standard without intention of returning, it would presumably be a grave blow to the South African gold-mining industry. But, as it is, there is plausibility in the forecast the mining interests in the world's principal gold-producing country will gain from their country's departure from gold as a monetary standard, and in reversal of forecasts that such a departure would be disastrous to these interests.

And because of this stimulation of gold production, South Africa's financial misfortune is not without its benefits to other nations, so the Louisville *Courier-Journal* concludes:

At a time when there is not enough gold to go around, or rather when the supply is largely concentrated in a few centers, the deficiency will be made up by new activities in the world's largest and most productive mines.

"Only five countries in the world now remain on a gold basis," reflects the Chicago *Daily News:*

Of these only the United States and France are important in international commerce and finance. They carry on trade with forty-five countries whose money is on a paper basis. However satisfying it may be to national pride to remain on a gold island in the midst of a sea of depreciated currency, producers in gold-standard countries find their foreign markets contracting steadily because their production costs are higher than those in countries that are not on a gold basis.

South African farmers demanded that their Government resort to inflation to enable them to compete with Australia and other inflationist countries in the profitable British market. However, the *coup de grace* was administered to South Africa's gold standard by London financial interests determined to bring the entire British empire to the proposed economic conference with currencies not based on gold.

As a matter of fact, Great Britain and most other countries now off the gold basis would be glad to return to it if they could. It is to the interest of the United States and France to hasten that return. Readjustment of the war debts on a fair basis is one of the prerequisites. Reopening of the normal channels of international trade is another.

Paying Dividends in Kind

SUPPOSE a corporation has no money to pay a dividend, and yet it doesn't want to go on record as passing a distribution. Is there any way out? It would seem not, but, nevertheless, according to the New York *Times*, a brewing concern in Czecho-Slovakia has contrived a shrewd way to meet this particular situation.

It seems that the shareholders of the brewery "have agreed to accept stock from its shelves in lieu of a check; each will receive twenty-two gallons of bottled beer." Comments *The Times:*

One merit of the plan is that stockholders help to keep their plant running.

If other companies copy the Czecho-Slovak example, buyers will be inclined to look carefully into the product turned out by companies in which they buy stock. Foods, fuel or beverages would be welcome as dividends. Railway tickets might come in handy for vacation use. Better yet would be steamship transportation, for the happy stockholder would be sure of board, lodging and travel. But the short-sighted investor who found his small city apartment cluttered up with radio sets, moving-picture films, iron castings, or motor tires might prefer to have no dividends at all.

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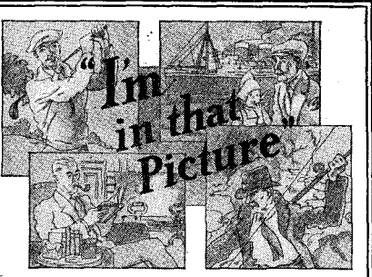

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CURRENT POETRY

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THERE are plenty of horse-lovers still, but few have been the poetical laments of the horse's displacement by the car. This in *The Nation* (New York):

SAY THIS OF HORSES

BY MINNIE HITE MOODY

Across the ages they come thundering
  On faithful hoofs, the horses man disowns.
Their velvet eyes are wide with wondering;
  They whinny down the wind in silver tones
Vibrant with all the bugles of old wars;
  Their nostrils quiver with the summer scent
Of grasses in deep fields lit by pale stars
  Hung in a wide and silent firmament.
And in their hearts they keep the dreams of earth
  Their patient plodding furrowed to the sun
Unnumbered springs before the engine's birth
  Doomed them to sadness and oblivion.
Across the swift new day I watch them go
  Driven by wheel and gear and dynamo.

Say this of horses: engines leave behind
  No glorious legacy of waving manes
And wild proud hearts, and heels before the wind.
  No heritage of ancient Arab strains
Blazes within a cylinder's cold spark;
  An engine labors with a sullen fire,
Hoarding no dreams of acres sweet and dark:
  No love for man has ever surged through wire!
Along the farthest slopes I hear the rumble
  Of these last hoofs—to-morrow they will be still;
Then shall the strength of countless horses crumble
  The staunchest rock and level the highest hill;
And man who made machines to gain an hour
  Shall lose himself before their ruthless power.

MISS PARMENTER'S poem in *The American* (New York) can set you dreaming; F. P. A.'s retort sets you stumbling:

NAMES

BY CATHERINE PARMENTER

Names are such enchanting things!
Ever do they bring to me
Beauty—vision—lift of wings—
Song—and scent—and mystery!

Names that I have loved and known—
Names that lure me wide and far:
Guam . . . Valencia . . . Carcassonne . . .
Londonderry . . . Shalimar . . .

Memphremagog . . . Santa Fe . . .
Athens . . . Singapore . . . Baku . . .
Buenos Aires . . . Saguenay . . .
Fez . . . Godhaven . . . Paotingfu . .

Zamboanga . . . Taj Mahal . . .
(Oh, songs—and dreams—and lift of wings!)
Devon . . . Bagdad . . . Senegal . . .
Names are such enchanting things!

BY F. P. A.

in the New York *Herald Tribune*

Oh, place names are as old as time
For poets to put into rhyme.
It seems to me but yesterday
That it was done by Steve Benét.

Though I'm an unmomentous bard,
I do not think that stuff is hard;
Though light as countless corks my dome,
I could keep it up till the cows left home:

Saskatchewan and Kokomo,
Peoria, Cairo, Tuckahoe,
Lobelia, Chappaqua, Nashotah,
Nemahbin, Eveningshade, Mendota.

Maranacook and Tomahawk,
Oconto, Quague and Oconomowoc,
Zamora, Yohoghany, Xenia,
Wyamanock, Beloit, Amenia.

Gallipolis and Manistee,
Winnetka, Folly, Kankakee;
And many another town that I'd
Been copying from the Postal Guide.

IN the January *Poetry* (Chicago) are twelve posthumous poems by Hart Crane, "whose leap into the sea last April was a deep grief to his friends and admirers, and a sad loss to American letters." His poems are often difficult to fathom and, perhaps, we are wrong in seeing some forewarnings of his fate in the three we quote:

PHANTOM BARK

BY HART CRANE

So dream thy sails, O phantom bark,
That I thy drowned men may speak again
Perhaps as once Will Collins spoke the lark,
And leave me half adream upon the main.

For who shall lift head up to funnel smoke,
And who trick back the leisured winds again
As they were fought—and wooed? They now but stoke
Their vanity, and dream no land in vain.

Of old there was a promise, and thy sails
Have kept no faith but wind, the cold stream—
The hot fickle wind, the breath of males
Imprisoned never—no, not soot or rain.

A POSTSCRIPT

BY HART CRANE

Friendship agony! words came to me
At last shyly. My only final friends,
The wren and thrush, made solid print for me
Across dawn's broken arc. No; yes—or were they
The audible ransom, ensign of my faith
Towards something far, now farther than ever away?

Remember the lavender of that dawn, lilies,
Their ribbon miles, beside the railroad ties
As one nears New Orleans, sweet trenches by the train
After the western desert, and the later cattle country;
And other gratuities, like porters, jokes, roses . . .

Dawn's broken arc! the noon's more furbished room!
Yet seldom was their faith in the heart's right kindness.
There were tickets and alarm clocks. There were counters and schedules;
And a paralytic woman on an island of the Indies,
Antillean fingers counting my pulse, my love forever.

ENRICH MY RESIGNATION

BY HART CRANE

Enrich my resignation as I usurp those far
Feints of control, hear rifles blown out on the stag
Below the aeroplane, and see the fox's brush
Whisk silently beneath the red hill's crag—
Extinction stirred on either side
Because love wonders, keeps a certain mirth.

Die, O centuries, die, as Dionysus said,
Yet live in all my resignation.
It is the moment, now, when all
The heartstrings spring, unlaced.
Here is the peace of the fathers.

THIS seems to teach one to stay in one's own element. In *The Commonweal* (New York):

SWAN OUT OF WATER

(Public Gardens, Boston)

BY KENNETH W. PORTER

They float, they glide, they bend and beck,
  Flowering from that they travel in,
Each preening, poising head and neck
  A sentient snaky javelin;

Each body like a feathered cloud,
  A coracle of snowy foam. . . .
But why is this strange fowl allowed
  To tread upon the turfy loam?

The lines of neck and back and breast
  Reveal a beauty more than human;
The rolling gait would, at the best,
  Disgrace a Negro washerwoman.

Can this be kin to those that glide
  Serenely on the silky waters?
This thing of waddling ursine stride
  Be also one of Leda's daughters?

Back to your silver-curtained bay,
  With shambling step and plantigrade,
Descend upon your feet of clay;
  No more these lyric shores invade,

Lest Venus rising from the sea
  Cause me to wonder if the spray
Caressing either ivory knee
  Hid mud-hued limbs, feet webbed and splay!

Lethe dissolve thy memory,
  O archangelic platipod,
Lest in my dreams again I see
  An elephantiasic god!

PRIDE and ugliness, harassed by want and self-deception, are in the picture here presented in *The Commonweal* (New York):

CHARITY BASKET

BY GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Two sisters, thin and straight as stalks
Of autumn's wind-stripped hollyhocks,
Stood silently beside the door.
The man outside began once more,
"This basket from the Ladies' Aid—"
Again the imperious gesture made
Him stop, and Martha looked at Jane.
She said, "The family down the lane—
But no relation. . . . Just the name.
I wondered about it when they came."
And Jane, still staring at the wall
Of family portraits, stern and tall,
So proud of bearing, cold of eye,
Said, "Leave it. We'll be going by."

He hesitated, tipped his hat
And turned away. The hungry cat
Against the basket rubbed and purred,
And Martha looked at Jane and heard
Her own voice like the blowing leaves,
"I have a feeling that he believes
He found the right place after all."
But Jane was staring at the wall. . . .

Two sisters, old and left alone
In a mansion of the moldy stone
Where pride and beauty walked before—
Stood by the basket at the door.

THE eye attuned to color finds a thrill in odd places, and *Fantasy* (Pittsburgh) brings evidence that not only painters feel the thrill:

ECSTASY OF COLOR

BY MARGARET LATHROP LAW

A city's crowded shop has granted me peace from the tumult
Because there gleamed beyond an aisle boxed *spools of shining thread*
Green as cloistered pools and freshly budded trees.
A passing figure has flashed in loveliness
Because the cheap stuff that sheathed it
Was blue as African skies.
A rag of tattered crimson that flamed from out a dingy trash barrel
Like a tropical bird's wing
Has given me a memory of joy.
I have thrilled to the pansied warmth
Of a violet-ray lighting my half-healed wound.
I have forgotten tormenting pain because on a hospital corridor
Clear water bubbled from an inverted green bottle
That recalled a faraway Sicilian shore.
I have wanted to come out of ether again
To see the coppery gleam of my nurse's hair.
Painters are mad-men to think that ecstasy of color
Is all squeezed out of tiny tubes
And meticulously smoothed over canvas.

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for JANUARY 21, 1933

VOLUME 115 NUMBER 3

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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Put Him on the Spot.—WIFE—"Wake up, John, wake up! There's a burglar in the next room."

HUSBAND—"Well, I've no revolver. You go in and look daggers at him."—*Tit-Bits.*

But They're Not, Old Chap.—"I notice that the authors of mystery stories are always men."

"Sure, what woman could keep the murderer's identity a secret until the last chapter?"—*Buffalo News.*

Lucid Intervals.—An American film actress was applying for a passport.

"Unmarried?" asked the clerk.

"Occasionally," answered the actress.—*Montreal Star.*

Infant Technocrat.—Little Betty, who wanted a manicure set for Christmas, said, "Auntie, do please give me a tool-box for my finger-nails like Cousin June has."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Modern Laurel Wreath.—

Little laddie, do not weep
When you're asked to go to sleep.
Like a soldier, run along
To your bed and grow up strong.
Little laddie, don't be rude
When you're asked to eat your food,
You must munch your spinach so
Ever stronger, you will grow.
If you do what you are told
You will grow up brave and bold,
And when you reach Man's Estate
Hale and husky, strong and straight,
College deans will surely slip
You a football scholarship.

—*Judge.*

Where It's Needed.—A clergyman, on hearing some one remark that liberalism was creeping into the churches, made the comment: "If that is so, I hope it will soon strike the contribution boxes."—*Boston Transcript.*

Silver Lining.—High-school Hattie was sniffling. She and her boy friend, so she informed her mother, had parted forever.

"Good. If he doesn't call up by tomorrow night, you'll get a chance to wash your hair."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"D—! I wish Willie would keep his air-gun out of my room!"

—"Pastime."

Putting the "u" in "Buy."—"Yes," said the gloomy chap, "before we were married she used to say 'Bye-bye' so sweetly when I left her. Now it is 'Buy-buy'!"

"Ah," said his friend, "she puts a different spell over you."—*Boston Transcript.*

Snap Out of It!—The following story is told of Sir Alexander Mackenzie:

On one occasion he was conducting an orchestral accompaniment for a soloist whose ideas of time and rhythm were but rudimentary.

"For heaven's sake," he exclaimed, "remember that this is an orchestra and not an elastic band!"—*Liverpool Post.*

Recreation Fund.—"Ye have turned very industrious lately, Tim," said one Tipperary man to another.

"That I have, bedad," replied the other. "I was up before the magistrate last week for battherin' Cassidy, and the judge tould me if I came back on the same charge he would fine me ten dollars."

"Did he?" said the first speaker. "And ye're working hard so as to kape yer hands off Cassidy?"

"Don't ye believe it," said the industrious man. "I'm working hard to save up the ten dollars."—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Reform in Reverse.—Their contracted rules and regulations insure the best of chicks and stock care, also every bird will be blood-tested to reduce morality in chicks as well as old birds.—*Merril (Mich.) paper.*

Can It Be Catching?—Henry D—— died late yesterday while riding a horse, and to-day word was received that his partner, William W——, died at Indianapolis of the same disease.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.*

Light Exercise.—The wife, number six gage, ran from the telephone and light poles to his summer cottage.—*Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire Eagle.*

What Conan Doyle Missed.—A device to improve the hearing of the dead was demonstrated by Sherman K. Smith.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Evening Appeal.*

Slightly Passe.—GOOSE SUPPER: Served at six o'clock. The same dinner that was served last year for 75c will be given this year for 50c.—*Springfield (Mo.) church bulletin.*

Best of Alibis.—From the regulations of a college in Ohio: "The student may be reinstated only if absences are caused by long-continued illness or death."—*Dillon (Mont.) Normal College Index.*

Why Worry?—Wanted—Woman or girl, unincumbered with good character, experienced in cooking to keep house.—*Rome (Ga.) News-Tribune.*

There's No Place Like It.—

AIMEE TO TRAVEL
SOUSE STAYS HOME

—*Berkeley (Calif.) Daily Graphic.*

Goldfish Go Up.—Throughout Great Britain there are hundreds of people who will pay increased income taxes because the United States has exacted the pound of fish in war debts.—*Halifax (N. S. Herald.*

Yum Yum.—The Star Mission, also in Front Street, reported serving more than 300 dinners. Children was the main item in the menu, which also was said to include cranberries and salad.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Add Soda and Serve.—An application for a marriage license was filed in probate court Thursday afternoon by Cecil J. Fountain, 21, of 131 Oak Avenue, and Miss Gertrude Orange, 18, of 769 Clay Street.—*Zanesville (Ohio) Times-Recorder.*

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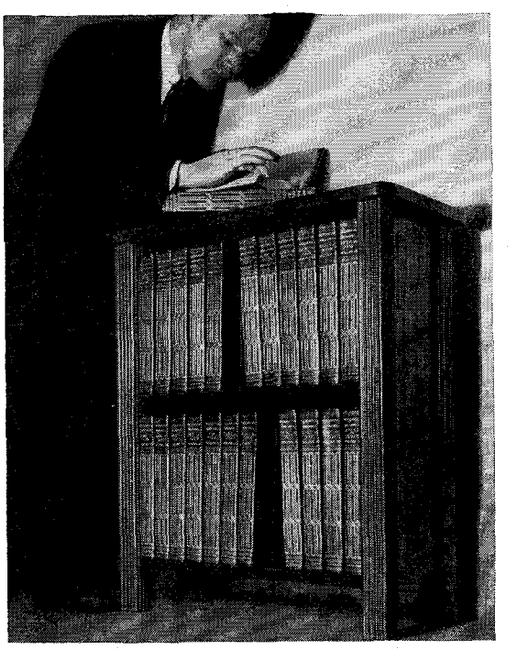

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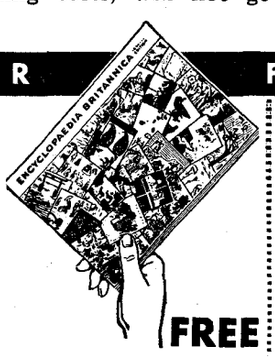

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